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1965-66

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(THIRD LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

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(THIRD LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
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Page 7, line 2, for 'continue' read 'continues'.
Page 16, line 21, delete 'minimum'.
Page 23, line 37, for 'consiting' read 'consisting'.
Page 25, line 40, for 'Verbal, Communication,'. read 'Verbal Communication,'.
Page 26, line 2, for 'Nyaya' read 'Myaya'.
Page 26, line 32, for 'Islami' read 'Islamic'.
Page 28, line 38, for 'causes' read 'courses'.
Page 36, line 11, for 'ex-student' read 'ex-students'.
Page 37, line 2, for 'create' read 'creates'.
Page 48, line 9, for 'Origanisation' read 'Organisation'.
Page 48, line 18, for 'Vice-Chancellor' read 'Vice-Chancellors'.
Page 69, line 38, add 'that' after 'note'.
Page 78, line 5, for 'schoalrships' read 'scholarships'.
Page 86, line 11, add 'be' after 'may'.
Page 95, line 33, for 'is' read 'in'.
Page 96, line 25, for '. The' read ', the'.
Page 97, line 30, for 'electrical' read 'Electrical'.
Page 99, line 5, for 'is' read 'are'
Page 100, line 8, for 'part' read 'para'
Page 103, line 24, for 'depricate' read 'deprecate'.
Page 103, line 26, delete 'as'.

(P.T.O.)

D. Scholarships . . . . . .
E. Hostels . . . . . .

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Page 135, line 9, for 'the' read 'that'.
Page 135, line 32, delete 'who'.
Page 135, line 33, for 'Versity' read 'University'.
Page 136, line 8, add 'in' after 'vailing'.
Page 137, line 33, for 'consiting' read 'consisting'.
Page 139, line 29, for 'cellections' read 'collections'.
Page 141, line 35, add 'been' after 'not'.
Page 146, line 17, for 'estimates plans' read 'estimates/plans'.
Page 148, line 32, for 'vigilence' read 'vigilance'.
Page 152, line 24, for 'though' read 'through'.
Page 152, line 38, delete 'the'.
Page 152, line 44, add 'and who' after 'students'.
Page 153, line 21, for 'of' read 'on'.
Page 154, line 39, for 'depricate' read 'deprecate'.
Page 154, line 45, for 'hold' read 'held'.

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CONTENTS

PAGE

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE . . . . . (iii)
INTRODUCTION . . . . . (v)

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY

A. Historical Background 1
B. Objectives of the University 5
C. All-India Character of the University 6

CHAPTER II.—ADMISSIONS, COURSES OF STUDY AND EXAMINATIONS

A. Admissions 11
B. Criteria for Admission 13
C. Standard of Education 21
D. Courses of Study 23
E. Centre of Advanced Study 24
F. General Education 27
G. Tutorials 29
H. Planning Forum 31
I. Libraries 31
J. Laboratories 37
K. Examinations 38

CHAPTER III.—TEACHING AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

A. Selection of Teachers 42
B. Pay & Allowances of Teachers 46
C. Administrative Duties 48
D. Teacher-Student Ratio 49
E. Provident Fund/Gratuity/Pension Scheme 50
F. Summer Schools and Seminars 51
G. Extension Lectures 52
H. Administrative Staff 52
I. Residential Accommodation 54

CHAPTER IV.—UNIVERSITY FACULTIES AND COLLEGES

A. Faculties and Colleges 56
B. Affiliated Colleges 68
C. High Schools 70

CHAPTER V.—WELFARE OF STUDENTS

A. Students' Discipline 73
B. Proctorial System 74
C. University Campus 75
D. Scholarships 77
E. Hostels 79

PAGE

F. Canteens 84
G. Physical Education 85
H. National Cadet Corps 85
I. Health 87
J. University Employment and Guidance Bureau 89
K. Non-Resident Students Centres 92
L. Gandhi Bhavan 93

CHAPTER VI.—FINANCES

A. Grants 94
B. Development Schemes 97
C. Irregularities in Accounts 102
D. Maintenance of Accounts Records 106

CHAPTER VII.—MISCELLANEOUS

A. University Press 107
B. Electricity and Water Supply Service 108
C. Publications 109
D. Book Depot 109
E. Maintenance & Construction Works 110

CHAPTER VIII.—CONCLUSION 113

APPENDICES—

I. List of marks allotted for Sessional and Tutorial works in the Final Examination of all the Courses in the Banaras Hindu University. 117

II. Present set-up of the office of the Banaras Hindu University with brief functions 119

III. List of Faculties and Colleges in the Banaras Hindu University 120

IV. List of Scholarships 123

V. List of the guidance material compiled by the University Employment Bureau 131

VI. Summary of Conclusions/Recommendations contained in the Report 132

VII. Analysis of Conclusions/Recommendations contained in the Report 159

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(1965-66)

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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Hundredth Report on the Ministry of Education—Banaras Hindu University.

2. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Education, University Grants Commission and Banaras Hindu University on the 19th, 20th and 21st July, 1965. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the additional Secretary, Ministry of Education, Secretary, University Grants Commission, Registrar, Banaras Hindu University and other officers of the Ministry of Education, University Grants Commission and Banaras Hindu University for placing before them the material and information they wanted in connection with the examination of the estimates.

3. They also wish to express their thanks to Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Dr. G. S. Mahajani, Vice-Chancellor, University of Udaipur and Shri Prasanta Kumar Bose, Principal, Bangabasi College, Calcutta for giving evidence and making valuable suggestions to the Committee.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee on the 1st and 2nd March, 1966.

5. A statement showing the analysis of recommendations contained in the Report is also appended to the Report (Appendix VII).

NEW DELHI;
March 26, 1966.
Chaitra 5, 1886 (*Saka*).

ARUN CHANDRA GUHA,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

A. Historical Background

The establishment of the Banaras Hindu University constituted a landmark in the history of education in India. The prime architect in the building up of this unique educational institution was Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, one of the greatest sons of modern India. It was his dream to establish a residential and teaching University on the banks of the Ganga at Varanasi which should revive the best traditions of the ancient Gurukulas of India—like those of Takshasila and Nalanda, where learned sages taught and fed thousands of students at a time, and which should combine with them the best traditions of the modern universities of the West, imparting the highest instruction in Arts, Science and Technology. Pandit Malaviya had the satisfaction of seeing the university established in his own lifetime.

2. The proposal to establish a Hindu University at Banaras was first put forward before the public in the year 1904. But owing to the political conditions prevailing in the country, an organised endeavour to carry out the proposal had to be put off year after year. It was in July 1911 that the great educational enterprise could be launched in full swing. The valuable support and cooperation of Dr. (Mrs.) Annie Besant and Maharajadhiraj Sir Rameshwar Singh of Darbhanga was secured. The Hindu University Society was established in 1911 with Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh of Darbhanga as its President and Sir Sundar Lal, an eminent jurist, as its Secretary. Sir Sundar Lal later on became the first Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University. The objects of the University were thus formulated:

(1) To promote the study of the Hindu Shastras and of Sanskrit Literature generally as a means of preserving and popularising for the benefit of the Hindus in particular and of the world at large in general, the best thought and culture of the Hindus and all that was good and great in the ancient civilisation of India;

(2) To promote learning and research generally in Arts and Science in all branches;

(3) To advance and diffuse such scientific, technical and professional knowledge, combined with the necessary practical training, as is best calculated to help in promoting indigenous industries and in development of the material resources of the country; and

(4) To promote the building up of character in youth by making religion and ethics an integral part of education.

3. The aims with which the University was proposed to be started caught the imagination of the people and thanks to the untiring efforts of the great founder, the princes and the poorest in the land all contributed their mite towards the funds of the University. Contributions came from all over the country and people in the farthest corners of the country showed enthusiasm to rebuild once again Kashi as the cultural capital of India.

4. The Government of India prescribed a condition that a sum of Rupees fifty lakhs must be collected before the introduction of the scheme. By the beginning of the year 1915, the actual collection reached this figure of Rupees fifty lakhs and the establishment of the University was almost within sight.

5. The Banaras Hindu University Bill was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council in March, 1915, by Sir Harcourt Butler and while doing so he said:

> "My Lord, this is no ordinary occasion. We are watching today the birth of a new and, many hope, a better type of University in India. The main features of this University, which distinguish it from existing Universities, will be, first that it will be a teaching and residential University; secondly, that while it will be open to all castes and creeds, it will insist upon religious instruction for Hindus; and thirdly that it will be conducted and managed by the Hindu Community and almost entirely by non-officials."

Sir Harcourt also remarked, "If there ever was an All-India University it is this."

6. The Banaras Hindu University Bill was finally passed by the Imperial Legislative Council on the 1st October, 1915 and the same day it received the assent of the Governor General and Viceroy of India and became law (Banaras Hindu University Act—Act No. XVI of 1915). The University was named as the Kashi Visva Vidyalaya in Sanskrit and in Hindi and Banaras Hindu University in English in both the monogram and foundation stone of the University.

7. Arrangements were soon made for laying the foundation stone of the University. It was decided to have the University located at Nagwa lands situated on the south of the city of Varanasi, opposite the town and fort of Ramnagar. Necessary land at this site was acquired for having the foundation-stone laying ceremony. At an auspicious time on the 4th February, 1916, Lord Hardinge, the then Governor-General and Viceroy of India laid the foundation stone of the University in the presence of a distinguished assembly which included several Ruling princes of India, Rajas, Maharajas, Governors of some of the Provinces, educationists and public men from various parts of India.

8. The Banaras Hindu University Act came into force from the 1st April, 1916. A site for the construction of the University buildings about two miles long and one mile wide comprising 1,300 acres of land was soon acquired at a cost of nearly six lakhs of rupees. A lay-out plan was prepared, roads were laid out and the construction of buildings started in 1918. In the meantime, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council by a notification in the Gazette of India declared under Section 15 of the Banaras Hindu University Act, that on and with effect from 1st October, 1917, the Central Hindu College of Banaras shall be deemed to be a College maintained by the University. The University thus started functioning from the 1st October, 1917, with the Central Hindu College as its first constituent college. The Buildings of the Arts College, the Physical Laboratory, the Chemical Laboratory, the Power House, several workshops of the Engineering College, three hostels and some residential quarters were all ready by 1921. The Engineering College had already started functioning in the University buildings in 1919. The Central Hindu College was shifted to its new buildings in the year 1921. The formal opening ceremony of the new buildings was performed on the 13th December, 1921 by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

9. The Banaras Hindu University Act No. XVI of 1915 was amended by Act No. III of 1922 and Act No. XXIX of 1930. After the attainment of Independence, the Government of India proposed an amendment to the Act and consequently the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Act, 1951 (No. LV of 1951) was passed by the Parliament. The Amended Act and the adopted Statutes came into force with effect from the 3rd November, 1951.

10. After the death of the founder, Mahamana Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya in 1946, there was a decline in the general state of discipline in the University and there were sporadic disturbances in some of the institutions. Over a period of years, the position had been steadily

deteriorating in regard to all aspects of the university life and administration. In the year 1957, the President, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915 (Act No. XVI of 1915), in his capacity as Visitor of the University, appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. L. Mudaliar to enquire into the affairs of the University. The report revealed certain disquieting factors and unhealthy influences which had been undermining the discipline of the University. On a preliminary consideration of the recommendations of the Committee, the President promulgated the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance 1958 which came into force from the 14th June, 1958. The Ordinance was later replaced by the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Act, 1958 (No. 34 of 1958).

The Amendment to the Act mainly changed the constitution of the Court and the Executive Council of the University. The Court which was the supreme Governing Body of the University till then was made an advisory body.

11. Both the Ordinance and the Amendment Act of 1958 were temporary measures to tide over the difficult situation which was prevalent in the University at that time and the intention of the Government was to bring before the Parliament a comprehensive legislation for the University after detailed examination of the various recommendations of the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee which had submitted its Report in 1958. The recommendations were examined by Government in consultation with the authorities concerned and the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1964 seeking to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915 for the purpose of embodying long term legislative proposals for the better working of the University was introduced in Rajya Sabha on the 1st October, 1964.

The Bill was referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament on the 17th December, 1964. The Rajya Sabha considered the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1965 as reported by the Joint Committee in November, 1965 and passed it on the 16th November, 1965.

The Bill was discussed in the Lok Sabha on the 24th and 25th November, 1965 but its discussion was postponed.

The main features of the Bill as pending before the Lok Sabha are:—

(a) Change in the name of the University from 'the Banaras Hindu University' to 'the Madan Mohan Malaviya Kashi Vishwavidyalaya';

(b) Abolition of the offices of the Pro-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor;

(c) The Vice-Chancellor to have only one term of office for five years;

(d) Abolition of the offices of the Provost and Chief Rector and creation of that of the Rector who will be a whole-time-salaried officer to assist the Vice Chancellor;

(e) The Treasurer of the University will hereafter be whole-time salaried officer and designated as Finance Officer;

(f) Ensures the presence of a nominee of the Visitor in every Selection Committee charged with the duty of selecting officers of the University; and

(g) Considerable increase in the membership of the Court with a non-official majority and more powers for it including nomination of two members to the Committee which would recommend a panel of names to the Visitor for appointment of Vice-Chancellor.

As the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill 1964 as reported by the Joint Committee of the Parliament and passed by Rajya Sabha is, at present, pending before Lok Sabha, the Committee do not wish to make any observation in regard to the provisions of the Bill. They would, however, suggest that Government should have a more or less uniform pattern for all the Central Universities in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Model Act for Universities appointed by the Ministry of Education in 1961.

B. Objectives of the University

12. As stated earlier, the ideal of the University as conceived by its founder was an institution which should revive the best traditions of the ancient Gurukulas of India, and at the same time combine with them the best traditions of the modern universities of the West.

13. The above objectives were sought to be achieved by the promotion of the study of the Hindu Shastras and of Sanskrit literature, learning and research generally in Arts and Sciences in all branches, the advance and diffusion of scientific, technical and professional knowledge and the building up of the character of the youth by making religion and ethics an integral part of education.

14. During the course of evidence the representative of the Ministry stated that the original objectives as laid down by Pandit Madan

Mohan Malaviya have been incorporated in Sub-section 3 of Section 3 of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915 which reads as under:

> "The University shall be deemed to have been incorporated for the purposes, among others, of making provisions for imparting education, literary, artistic and scientific as well as agricultural, technical, commercial and professional of furthering the prosecution of original research, and of giving instruction in Hindu theology and religion, and of promoting the study of literature, art, philosophy, History, medicine and science, and of imparting physical and moral training."

The representative of the Ministry further stated:

> ".....working in an atmosphere where there is so much being done for promotion of Hindu thought and culture, even without any formal instruction, there is an impact and so you can distinguish an alumni from Banaras from that of other universities....."

The Committee apprehend that the objectives of the University as propounded by its founder are not being vigorously followed by the University. They suggest that the University should make an appraisal as to the extent the objectives of the university as aimed by its founder Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, have been realised.

The Committee also suggest that the objectives of the University should be embodied in greater detail in the Banaras Hindu University Act itself as has been done in the First Schedule of the Visva Bharati Act which embodies the objectives on which Gurudev Tagore founded the Visva Bharati at Santiniketan.

C. All-India Character of the University

15. One of the special features of the University is stated to be its All-India character. The University was established with the full support of the Government of India as an All-India institution. It was incorporated by an Act of the Central Legislature. The Governor-General of India was the Lord Rector of the University. After Independence, the power of legislation in respect of the University is vested in the Parliament. The University is included in the Union List and is one of the four Central Universities. The President of India is now its Visitor. The University is open to students from all

parts of the country without any distinction of caste, creed or sex. In this way, the University continue to be an All-India institution so far as its legislative side is concerned.

16. The Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee (1958) have stated in their Report:

> "The Banaras Hindu University is a Central University and was based on an Act of the Central Legislature. It is expected to function as an All-India University serving the interests of students coming from all over the country and it is on this basis that the Central Government in the Ministry of Education and later the University Grants Commission have taken the full responsibility of meeting all the needs of the University. The point requires some emphasis and witnesses have, in their oral evidence, emphasised the fact that at present, the Banaras Hindu University has lost much of its all-India character."

The Enquiry Committee have further stated:

> "It is no doubt true that in certain of the Technological Departments, this aim has been kept in view. It cannot be said that in several of the Departments, it is functioning as an all-India University. Of greater significance is the fact that this University has come to be looked upon by the student community of Uttar Pradesh in particular and parts of Bihar as a University to which admission should be guaranteed for all students who wish to join the University."

17. The Committee have been informed that the University tries to admit as many students as possible from different parts of the country. The various courses available at the University are advertised every year in all the important newspapers throughout the country and applications are invited and received from students from all parts of the country.

In the Faculty of Technology where there is great rush for admission, seats have been allotted for the different Zones as noted below:

Zone	States in the Zone	Zonal Quota			
		I year of Integrated course	II year of Integrated Course		
			Engineering College	College of Technology	College of Mining & Metallurg
Eastern Zone	Assam, NEFA, Nagaland West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Tripura and Manipur .	66	77	17	23
Northern Zone	Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh .	145	167	39	29
Southern Zone	Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala .	49	57	14	30
Western Zone	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh & Goa	40	45	12	18
	TOTAL .	300	346	82	100

The Committee have also been informed that the applications of candidates in each zone are pooled together and selection is made from these applications strictly on merit. If sufficient number of First Class candidates are not available in a zone, the quota left unfilled is transferred to other zones where such candidates are available for admission. In other colleges also the University tries to make admissions from the students coming from different parts of the country.

18. The State-wise distribution of students in the University during the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 was as follows:

State	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Andhra Pradesh	191	246	263
Assam	74	92	109
Bihar	556	607	612
Centrally Administered States	186	175	188
Himachal Pradesh	..	1	..
Jammu and Kashmir	73	72	75
Kerala	117	114	100
Madhya Pradesh	164	156	177
Madras	62	70	82
Maharashtra	157	136	127
Mysore	93	103	90
Orissa	95	104	87
Punjab	230	245	239
Rajasthan	88	101	92
Saurashtra	47	45	50
Uttar Pradesh	4494	4722	5043
West Bengal	297	315	328
TOTAL	6924	7304	7662

It has been stated that the appointments of teaching and other staff are also made on all-India basis. The posts are advertised in all the newspapers throughout the country. The experts on the Selection Committees for the teaching posts are appointed from all parts of the country.

The Committee note that more than 35 per cent of the students of the University belong to States other than Uttar Pradesh. If

Technological Colleges (Colleges of Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy and Technology) are taken separately, the percentage of students belonging to other States is more than sixty.

The Committee hope that the University will continue to maintain and preserve its all-India character and admit more and more students from other States consistent with satisfying the minimum qualifications required for admission. The Committee further expect that the all-India character of the University will be maintained not only in the admission of students but also in the selection of teachers and administrative staff.

CHAPTER II

ADMISSIONS, COURSES OF STUDY AND EXAMINATIONS

A. Admissions

19. The following table shows the total number of students on the rolls of the Banaras Hindu University since 1956-57:

Year	Number
1956-57	8766
1957-58	8586
1958-59	8405
1959-60	8113
1960-61	6742
1961-62	6243
1962-63	7281
1963-64	7354
1964-65	7803

With regard to admission of students, the Report of the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee (1958) states as follows:—

> "We have already referred to the theory propounded by students' organisations and unfortunately by some teachers that there should be no restriction on the number of students admitted to the University, that the first claim should be of those students who come from the neighbouring areas who are poor and who think that, though they may not satisfy the rigid standards laid down, they have still a claim because of their eligibility for such admission. We have referred to the fact that in a residential University of this nature, only those who can be properly accommodated within the campus should be given these facilities and that restriction of numbers is an absolute necessity in every University."

The question of the number of students to be admitted into a University has also been discussed in the Report of Allahabad University Enquiry Committee of 1953. That report states:—

> "We urge that the number of students to be admitted each year should not depend upon the ability of the Vice-

2941(Aii) LS—2.

Chancellor and heads of departments to resist the pressure which is put on them to increase the number of admissions, but that the maximum figure be resolutely fixed and rigidly adhered to without any hindrance whatever until such time as circumstances justify a reconsideration of that figure. In determining the maximum figure, there are in our opinion four considerations to be borne in mind:—

(1) Limitation of space, equipment and financial resources;

(2) The burden in a Unitary University on the administrative machinery and on the Vice-Chancellor if the number is very large;

(3) The danger of loss of personal contact between teacher and students; and

(4) In regard to those departments where education of a professional nature is imparted, the problem of unemployment.

* * *

It is our view that whatever be the maximum as fixed, under no circumstances, the figure should be exceeded, whatever strong pressure may be and from whatever quarter pressure may emanate."

The University Grants Commission in its Report for the year 1956-57 has in this connection observed:

"We are greatly concerned with the problem of numbers as it has a direct bearing on the standard of education. We cannot set up clear targets for improvement of material facilities in the Universities if there is no stability in the number of students to be provided for."

The Standards Committee of the University Grants Commission in their Report on Standards of the University Education have stated as follows:—

"The point that we wish to emphasize is that unless admissions are regulated and confined to candidates of the required intellectual calibre and attainments, we shall continue to be faced with failure rates of a high order involving considerable waste of resources and human effort. A way therefore has to be found to make university education a more rewarding experience for those who are

admitted to the universities and a more fruitful expenditure of resources for the nation as a whole."

20. So far as the Banaras Hindu University is concerned, the Enquiry Committee (1958) recommended that the number should be fixed at 5,000. The Committee have, however, been informed during the course of evidence that on account of the expansion and development that has taken place during the Second and Third Plan periods in the Banaras Hindu University, the number can go up from 5,000 to 8,000 but not more than that, because the campus facilities have been provided only for that number.

The Committee need hardly stress that admission to the universities should be restricted to only those students who have real intellectual keenness for university studies and are dedicated to the advancement of knowledge. While making this suggestion, the Committee are also aware of the pressure of number of students seeking admission into university classes due to increase in the number of students passing higher secondary examinations and the social problems created thereby. The Committee expect that Government will take adequate measures to absorb these additional numbers, who fail to get admission in universities, either in any technical or vocational training courses.

B. Criteria for Admission

21. The Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee have observed in their Report that "....at the time of admission, a great deal of pressure is exercised on the University authorities to increase the number of admissions, to admit candidates who may not come up to the standards prescribed, and in other words to utilise the occasion for a demonstration of a more or less serious nature, which has contributed not a little to the deterioration of students discipline and academic standards throughout the year. Evidence has been forthcoming that in this attempt to force the authorities to yield to the pressure tactics of certain groups, considerable sympathy, if not support, has been given by some of the Principals and professors of the University."

The Committee are given to understand that the students are now admitted strictly according to merit except that some weightage is given to certain categories of students. Criteria for admission of students in the Constituent Colleges of the Banaras Hindu University have been laid down in the Rules, Regulations and Ordinances of the University. There is a minimum percentage of marks prescribed for admission to different faculties which is not relaxed in

any case but in order to compare the *inter se* merit of applicants for the same course there are categories of students who are given weightages.

Weightages given for admission

22. The Committee have been informed that the Banaras Hindu University gives weightage for admission in respect of certain categories of students as indicated below:—

Category of students	Weightage	
	Faculty of Technology	Other Faculties
1	2	3
1. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes . .	15%	10%
2. Sons and daughters of ex-students of the University seeking admission to the Colleges from where their father or mother had graduated . .	10%	5%
3. Sons and daughters of permanent University employees	Their seats will be supernumerary	10%
4. Students who have played for University teams	10%	10%
5. N.C.C. and P.E.C. candidates	3%	3%
6. N.C.C. candidates holding (b) Certificate .	5%	5%
7. N.C.C. candidates holding (c) Certificate . .	10%	10%
8. Athletes and players of All India, inter-provincial level	As may be recommended by Admission Committee subject to a maximum of 15%	
9. Graduates of the University seeking admission to post-graduate classes	10%	10%

1	2	3
10. P.U.C., B.Sc., I.Sc. students of the University seeking admission to Technical Colleges . .	5%	..
11. Students who pass admission examinations of the University from schools maintained by the University	5%	5%
12. Students who pass Intermediate or Pre-university examination from a College maintained by or affiliated to the University . . .	..	5%

The number of students admitted in the various colleges after giving weightage during the last three years is given below:

Name of the College	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
1. College of Agriculture . . .	..	59	85
2. Women's College	..	2	5
3. College of Mining and Metallurgy .	35	30	43
4. Teachers' Training College . .	9	9	20
5. Department of Physics . . .	Two during the last three years.		
6. Department of Botany . . .	10	13	9
7. Department of Geology . . .	16	17	17
8. Department of Technology . .	34	16	18
9. Central Hindu College . . .	..	5	30

In this connection the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee has observed in its Report:—

> "the University has prescribed certain lower standards which cannot altogether be justified and which fortunately do not prevail in many other Universities. Special exemption is given to students who are prominent in the field of sports. This, it would appear to the Committee, might be a justifiable position to take. But another kind of exemp-

tion is that given to the children of the teaching staff and other employees of the University to whom a lower standard is applicable for admission into the University. We can find no justification whatsoever for such exemptions being given, and if the Principals themselves or the Professors want their children to be admitted on a lower qualification, obviously they cannot be parties to maintaining any standards in regard to admission of students."

The question of admission of the wards of the employees of the University to professional colleges and reservations of seats for students passing out from the schools run by the Banaras Hindu University was discussed in the Committee of the Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities which felt (i) if the University think it desirable and reasonable to show preference to its own students for admission to different courses, it may reserve a certain percentage of seats for this purpose and (ii) no special reservations should be made for admissions to wards of the employees of the University. The University did not agree to the latter on the ground that it was a provision for the welfare of teachers themselves and even though this provision had been in existence ever since the University was established the minimum number of students admitted each year under this provision had been very small in technical courses. The matter was again considered by the Committee of the Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities which were not satisfied with the reasoning of the Banaras Hindu University so far as the reservation of seats for the wards of the employees of the University was concerned.

The views of the Committee were again forwarded to the University which constituted a committee to consider this question. That committee felt that the existing facilities should be continued as this arrangement had not created any problem for the University. The matter was considered by the University Grants Commission at their meeting held on the 3rd April, 1963. The Commission did not approve the practice of reserving seats for the wards of the employees of the University. The views of the Commission were again brought to the notice of the Banaras Hindu University who later intimated that the matter was again considered by their Executive Council and the University reiterated their earlier stand.

The Committee are unhappy to note that the Banaras Hindu University authorities did not seriously consider the suggestions of the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee, the Committee of the Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities and the University

Grants Commission on the question of weightages given to the wards of the employees of the University and instead several times reiterated their insistence to maintain the practice. The Committee cannot but disapprove the practice of reserving quotas for admission on 12 extraneous grounds as shown in the statement above without any relation to merit as such a practice has a deleterious effect on the standards of university education. The Committee recommend that admission should as far as possible be on the basis of merit and the practice of giving weightage to the wards of the employees of the University or ex-students of the University or students passing out of the constituent and affiliated colleges of the University should be discontinued.

The Committee would also like to refer to the following passage in the Report of the Standards Committee:—

> **"In the interest of standards, it is of the utmost importance to adopt a bold and imaginative policy in respect of admission of students to university courses. Current practices lead to a great many students, who are neither emotionally nor intellectually prepared for higher education, entering the universities. There are several ways in which a more careful selection of students could be made such as approving only such students as have secured a fairly high percentage of marks at the school examinations or special weightage being given to marks in important subjects like languages and mathematics. A consideration of their cumulative record at school or a viva-voce or written test is also desirable. Each university will have to identify by investigation over a number of years the particular method or combination of methods which is likely to yield the best results."**

The Estimates Committee are in full agreement with the above observations of the Standards Committee and would stress the need for making admissions more selective and strictly controlled.

Vacant Seats in the University

23. The total number of students who applied for admission and who were actually admitted in the different Faculties of the Banaras

Hindu University for the year 1964-65 is given below:

Faculty	No. of students who applied for admission	No. of students actually admitted
Oriental Learning and Theology		
Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya	296	274
Arts		
(1) Central Hindu College	1236	1055
(2) Women's College	323	266
(3) College of Indology	145	106
(4) Teachers' Training College . . .	254	123
Science		
(1) College of Science	2896	1071
(2) Women's College	191	152
Music and Fine Arts		
College of Music and Fine Arts . . .	241	182
Technology		
(1) Central Hindu College (K) . . .	5763	450
(2) College of Technology	675	115
(3) College of Mining and Metallurgy . .	600	110
(4) College of Agriculture	610	163
(5) Engineering College.	1533	163
Law		
Law College	290	197
Medicine and Surgery		
(1) Central Hindu College (K) . . .	914	76
(2) College of Medical Sciences . . .	1400	75

The Committee have been informed that in the College of Music and Fine Arts, 6 seats remained vacant in 1962-63 and 4 in 1963-64; in the Engineering College, 2 seats remained vacant in 1963-64; in the College of Technology, 20 seats remained vacant in 1962-63, 22 in 1963-64 and 25 in 1964-65; and in the College of Mining and Metallurgy, 6 seats remained vacant in 1962-63, 5 in 1963-64 and 5 in 1964-65.

Considering that the problem of admissions especially in the Technological courses is rather acute in the country, the Committee are distressd to find that as many as 25 seats remained vacant in the College of Technology and 5 in the College of Mining and Metallurgy of the Banaras Hindu University in the year 1964-65. The Committee need hardly stress that non-utilisation of resources available to universities constitutes a national wastage and they would therefore urge that all available capacity should be fully utilised.

The Committee suggest that while selecting students for admission, a panel should be kept ready so that in case of failure of any selected student to join the course, next student in the panel should be asked to join.

Students from foreign countries

24. A statement showing the break-up of students countrywise on the rolls of the University during 1960-61 to 1964-65 is given below:—

Name of Country	Number of students on roll during				
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Africa . .	..	2	2	5	4
Burma . .	3	1	1	1	1
Belgium . .	..	1	1	1	..
Combodia . .	1	1	1	1	1
Yugoslavia . .	..	1	..	..	..
Ceylon . .	2	1	1	2	1
Holland . .	..	..	..	1	..
Indonesia . .	2	1	1	1	..

Name of country	Number of students on roll during				
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Japan . . .	1	1	2	2	2
Laos . . .	..	..	..	1	1
Mauritius . .	..	..	2	3	2
Malaya . .	1	1	1	1	1
Nepal . .	71	43	69	66	87
New Zealand .	..	..	..	2	1
Pakistan . .	5	10	10	1	2
Thailand . .	2	2	1	20	25
France . .	1	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom .	..	..	..	2	2
Germany . .	..	..	2	..	..
Poland . .	..	1	1	..	..
United States .	2	2	1	..	5
Iraq . . .	..	..	..	..	1
Bhutan . .	..	..	..	..	1
Canada . .	..	..	..	..	1
Italy . . .	..	..	..	1	1
Chili . .	..	..	..	..	2
TOTAL .	91	68	96	110	141

It will be seen from the above statement that out of 141 students from foreign countries, as many as 87 students were from Nepal. There were only 6 students from Africa and 36 students from other Asian countries.

The Committee understand that the University authorities have allotted one large fully equipped bungalow, named as International House, for the residence of foreign students coming from various countries. The International House is under the care and manage-

ment of a warden and all facilities including medical aid are provided there.

The Committee have been informed that no special measures have been taken by the Banaras Hindu University to attract students, research scholars and teachers from foreign countries.

In view of the fact that India has a long history, cultural heritage and a tradition of friendly relations with neighbouring Asian and African countries, the Committee recommend that concerted steps should be taken to foster cultural relations with as many Asian and African countries as possible and systematic attempts should be made to encourage more and more students from Asian and African countries to seek admission in the Banaras Hindu University by instituting fellowships, if necessary.

The Committee also feel that there is an imperative need for teaching some of the South-East Asian languages in this University. In this connection, the Committee would like to reiterate the recommendation made in para 48 of their Report on the Ministry of Education—Visva Bharati University.

The Committee also suggest that efforts should be made to attract eminent teachers from South East Asian and Middle East countries like Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Indonesia, Iran, U.A.R. etc.

C. Standard of Education

25. It is generally complained that during the last few years university standard in teaching and research have been going down noticeably largely as a consequence of the rapid increase in the number of students without a corresponding expansion in the number of teachers and of facilities in library, laboratory and other matters. In order to undertake a systematic and objective investigation of problems relating to the standard of higher education in the universities, the University Grants Commission appointed a Committee in August, 1961. The Report of the Committee was published in November, 1965, and it contains valuable suggestions for improving the standard of University education. The Committee has opined that "for a variety of reasons, a categorical answer cannot be given to the question whether standards have deteriorated during the last 10 or 15 years. Standards are said to have declined from the point of view of examination results as also with reference to the expectations entertained by employing agencies and the general public." They have also noted that "it is a fact that courses of study in many universities are not related to well-defined educational objectives.

"The conditions under which teaching and learning are carried on are also far from congenial."

The Standards Committee has made useful recommendations regarding admission policy, courses of study, under-graduate education, post-graduate studies and research, science education, improvement of teaching, medium of instruction, examination reform and maintenance and co-ordination of standards in the universities.

The Committee have been informed during evidence that there has been appreciable improvement in the standard of education in the Banaras Hindu University and the situation is not what it was in 1958 when the Enquiry Committee was appointed. However, the general conditions in the country, namely difficulty in finding teachers in the field of technology, science, etc., have shown their impact on the University also.

Asked to state the specific steps taken to improve the standards of education in the University, the Ministry of Education have, in a written note, furnished the following information:

(a) The University has fixed certain percentage of marks below which students are not admitted to post-graduate classes and in the Faculty of Technology in the University. In the under-graduate classes also the number of students to be admitted is fixed and they are admitted according to merit.

(b) Seminars for the post-graduate classes are arranged and an attempt has also been made to introduce tutorials in the under-graduate classes.

(c) Sessional tests have been introduced in each subject in the Faculty of Arts and Science.

(d) Pre-University Course in Arts and Science as well as Three Year Degree Courses in Arts and Science and Commerce have been introduced in the years 1959 and 1960, respectively, with the University Examination at the end of each year.

(e) Hostels have been reorganised and wardens and administrative wardens have been appointed to look after the prescribed number of students. More hostels have been constructed.

(f) A Dean of Students' Welfare has been appointed who is a whole-time officer and who looks after the welfare of students exclusively.

(g) New buildings have been constructed for the post-graduate classes in Arts as well as for each of the Departments of Science, Botany, Zoology and Geology. More buildings have been constructed for the Engineering College and the College of Technology also so as to remove the congestion in the classes and to enable the teachers to hold their seminars and tutorial classes.

The Committee do not consider the measures so far taken by the University for improving the standard of education as adequate. The Banaras Hindu University is a residential University but only about 55% of the students reside in the University Hostels. It is therefore incumbent on the University to look after the welfare and standard of education of the 45% students who reside outside the University campus.

The Committee would urge that the University should set up a Review Committee to make an assessment of the improvement that has taken place in the standard of education since 1958 and co-ordinate their activities with those of the University Grants Commission whose function it is to raise the levels of university education, firstly to the highest standard obtaining in our own country and, secondly, to raise the best attaining in our country to international standards. The recommendations contained in the report on Standards of University Education should merit a close study by the University authorities, so that they may strive and achieve an all-round improvement in the standard of examination and teaching prevailing in the University.

D. Courses of Study

26. The Standards Committee have stated in their Report that "Unless the courses are geared to the dynamic changes taking place in different areas of knowledge, our students are likely to lag behind those of other countries where constant efforts are made in this direction." The Committee have further stated that "the problem of formulating suitable courses of study in the Indian universities has to be judged in the light of the rapid advances being made in the field of knowledge, particularly in Science and Technology."

The University Grants Commission have constituted a number of Review Committees consiting of eminent University teachers to examine the existing facilities for training and research and the current syllabi in various subjects of study, and to make necessary suggestions for their improvement and modernization. The Reports of these Review Committees give valuable guidance in this

direction. The Standards Committee have also suggested several ways and means for the universities to modernize and improve their syllabi.

The Committee have been informed that the recommendations made by the Review Committees/Expert Committees/Special Committees appointed by the University Grants Commission have been considered by the respective Boards of Students, Faculties and Academic Council of the Banaras Hindu Universities and the courses have been revised after taking into consideration the recommendations made by these Committees.

The Committee also note that the following new courses of study have been introduced in the Banaras Hindu University during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66:

Course of Study		No. of Students admitted
1964-65		
1. M. Sc. Electrical Engineering	..	10
2. M. Sc. Mechanical Engineering	..	2
3. M. Sc. Civil Engineering	..	1
1965-66		
1. M.A. Library Science	..	15
2. Diploma in Physical Training	..	18

The Committee are glad to learn that the recommendations of the various Review Committees appointed by the University Grants Commission have been taken into consideration while revising the various courses of study in the Banaras Hindu University. The Committee would stress the need for reviewing the courses of study periodically—if necessary by appointing review Committees—and for effecting necessary changes therein in the light of changing circumstances. The Committee would like all the Indian universities in general and Banaras Hindu University in particular to take full advantage of the suggestions made by the Standards Committee in this regard. The University Grants Commission should also make continuous study of University courses in the light of advances made in other countries in various fields of learning.

E. Centre of Advanced Study

27. An urgent need in the field of higher education in India is the strengthening of post-graduate teaching and research and channeling the existing resources effectively for the purpose. The Uni-

versity Grants Commission has therefore undertaken in consultation with the universities a scheme for developing a limited number of university departments for advanced training and research in ertain selected fields. The scheme is intended to encourage the pursuit of 'Excellence' and team-work in studies and research and to accelerate the realisation of 'International standards' in specific fields. The University Grants Commission, on the advice of a committee consisting of eminent educationists and scientists has set up a number of Centres of Advanced Study in different universities.

The Department of Philosophy in Banaras Hindu University was recognised by the University Grants Commission as a Centre of Advanced Study in 1962-63 for philosophy. This Department is well known in India and has attracted scholars and students from different parts of the world. In the recent past, the Department has been conducting research on Buddhism, Advaita Vedanta, Comparative Philosophy, Saiva Siddhanta, Kashmir Saivism, Philosophy of Language, Dialectics of Indian Religious Thought, etc. The main areas of research at present are studies in comparative philsophy, contemporary existensionalist philosophy with special reference to Heidegger, Indian religious thought and contemporary western theology.

The Centre is expected to organise study and research on the following:

(i) Preparation of source books pertaining to Schools of Philosophy and individual philosophers, *e.g.*, Sankara, Ramanuja, Nagarjuna, etc. The source books will contain authoritative selections and would give first hand knowledge of the system of the philosophy concerned. Each book will give the translation in English and will be accompanied by introduction, comments and historical development with a brief exposition of the philosophical system. The selections will also be adjusted to the requirements of the students of western philosophy.

(ii) Undertaking study in the history and criticism of basic ideals, *e.g.*, Casualty, Self, Validity, Error, Karma, Grace, etc. This would also help research programmes in places other than the Banaras Hindu University.

(iii) Investigation of special fields hitherto neglected or little studied, *e.g.*, Philosophy of Language, Linguistic Analysis, Problems of Meaning and Verbal, Communication, Semantics, etc.

(iv) Research in Comparative Logic, Comparative Religion, Navya Nyaya Logic and its comparison with the present day symbolic logic.

(v) The Centre also proposes to undertake an intensive and discerning study of non-Indian religions and theology as an essential part of the study in Comparative Religion.

The University Grants Commission allocated Rs. 5,94,000 during 1963-64 to the Banaras Hindu University for development of this Centre.

The Committee note that the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy (Indian) in the Banaras Hindu University which started functioning only from July, 1964 is expected to prepare source books pertaining to individual philosophers like Sankara, Ramanuja, Nagarjuna, etc. The Committee feel that the list of subjects mentioned even though it may not be intended to be exhaustive, is not wide enough and should cover all the six schools of Hindu Philosophy including the writings of Kapila, Jaimini and others as also of the different schools of Buddhist and Jaina philosophy. The Committee further hope that this Centre may also take interest in the preparation of the source materials of Panini and other grammarians who followed him, the Hindu Linguistics and Sayana, the most famous commentator of the Rig Veda.

The Committee also feel that the University Grants Commission should undertake a review of the achievements of the Centre in due course in order to see whether the Centre is able to function as a lively national and international forum for philosophical training and research.

The Committee would also like to refer in this connection to the study of Jaina philosophy which forms a very important part of Indian culture and philosophy. There are some universities which may be emotionally or traditionally attached to the study of Hindu, Islami, Sikh or Buddhist philosophies, but there is hardly any university which makes a special study of Jaina philosophy or thought. In this connection, the Committee would like to draw the attention of the Government to the recommendation of the Estimates Commit-

tee contained in para 41 of their Eighty-third Report (1964-65) on the Ministry of Education—Visva Bharati University.

The Committee also recommend that along with the study of Jaina philosophy, a systematic study of the Prakrit language and literature should also be undertaken.

The Committee hope that it will be possible for the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy in the Banaras Hindu University to offer facilities for study and research for a limited period to selected teachers from abroad and other Indian universities (including affiliated colleges).

F. General Education

28. The University Education Commission (1948-49) recommended that "without unnecessary delay the principles and practice of general education be introduced, so as to correct the extreme specialization which now is common in our intermediate and degree programmes." Assistance is available to universities for the introduction of courses in general education.

The Standards Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission in their Report on Standards of University Education has observed:

> "An important reform of undergraduate studies that is at present engaging the attention of several universities is that of introducing courses in what is known as 'general education'. We believe that, interpreted imaginatively and in a flexible way, the idea of 'general education' may well serve as a principle of reorganisation of undergraduate education. While it is true that justification for the introduction of general education courses in our universities does not arise from the need to counteract the evils of specialisation, except in the case of honours students, the fact that the undergraduate stage represents a terminal point of higher education for a large majority of undergraduates (nearly 80 per cent), has to be considered. It should be a matter of serious concern to us whether the young men and young women who come out of our universities year after year are really 'eudcated persons'—persons with a rational outlook and a capacity to think and act as enlightened individuals. Our support of general education courses, therefore, does not stem from any special theory of education, but grows out of a conviction that in Indian uni-

versities reform of undergraduate teaching has become overdue."

The Committee have been informed during evidence that there is a general education course in the Banaras Hindu University for the students of P.U.C. Arts/Science, B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./Three Year Degree Courses/B.Sc.(Agr.) Part I and II besides an integrated course of study in Technology and Pre-medical courses. The course consists of a few lectures in general education. The University has now got the post of a Co-ordinator in the Lecturer's grade sanctioned by the University Grants Commission. After the person is appointed, he would re-organise the entire general education course.

The Committee have been further informed during evidence that for the present teachers are selected in Science, Humanities, etc. for giving lectures in general education. Teachers in Science give a prescribed number of lectures in general education to the students of Humanities and *vice-versa*. The system of general education, it has been stated, is not, however, found to be working satisfactorily.

The representative of the Ministry during the course of the evidence has stated as under:

"Actually 16 universities have introduced general education courses, but since this has been a new development in the field of higher education, the approach of all the universities has not all been quite satisfactory; many universities have superimposed lectures on science or arts subjects on the existing courses of study and this has not brought about the desirable integration of courses. This is also true of the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University. We have suggested that it is necessary to integrate the idea of general education with the existing courses of study and reorganise the course at the undergraduate level and I think this is being attended to by the Banaras Hindu University. The University Grants Commission is also considering this question."

The Committee are not happy about the working of the general education course in the Banaras Hindu University and are doubtful if a system of general education consisting of a few lectures to the students of Humanities and Sciences would serve any useful purpose. The Committee are of the view that the causes in general education should be integrated with the syllabus itself both on the arts side as well as the science side. The Committee also suggest that the Banaras Hindu University may, in consultation with the University Grants Commission, appoint a Working Group on General Education to draw up syllabi and for selection of reading materials in general

education. Efforts should be made to see that the pattern of general education is made more effective and purposeful.

G. Tutorials

29. The University Grants Commission conducted a study some five years ago about the working of the tutorial system in the universities and it was found that tutorial system existed in some form or other in almost all the universities and in about 60 per cent of the colleges. But it also revealed that these tutorials had no relationship except in name with the system as understood in the best universities. Some colleges had tutorial classes of even 80 students.

The Committee of Colleges set up by the University Grants Commission and the Standards Committee of the University Grants Commission in their reports have emphasised the important role of the tutorial system as an ally of good education. The Colleges Committee has made the following recommendations in this regard:—

(1) The success of any system of tutorials cannot be guaranteed merely by providing additional staff, additional rooms and other facilities.

(b) A system of tutorials should provide to the student personal contact with the teacher both in and outside the class room for discussion of individual and personal problems, for planning and executing a good programme of studies and for stimulating the student to a pursuit of meaningful goals and intellectual attainments.

(3) A system of tutorials like that of Oxford tutional arrangements for at least some of the provisions which a system of tutorial implies. This could be done within the existing resources and facilities by drastically cutting down the number of lecture periods.

(4) It is recommended that all colleges should make an attempt to evolve a system of supervision for stimulating the motivation of students to take full advantage of university life.

(5) It would be a great advantage if the University Grants Commission could start a pilot project for tutorials and give suitable assistance in the first instance to those colleges in which the pupil-teacher ratio is 10 : 1 and 20 : 1. Colleges with a pupil-teacher ratio of less than 10 : 1 could, perhaps introduce the scheme with less assistance from the Commission. This would cover about 60 per cent of the Colleges.

(6) It should not be difficult to make institutional arrangements for at least some of the provisions which a system of tutorial implies. This could be done within the existing resources and facilities by drastically cutting down the number of lecture period.

It is understood that the report of the Colleges Committee is under the consideration of the University Grants Commission.

The Committee on Standards of University Education have observed in their report:

> "The main obstacle in providing tutorials of a reasonable size is the inadequate number of teachers. If 80 or 100 students are taken in a lecture class, only one large class room and only one lecturer is required. If they are divided into 5 tutorial groups, 5 class rooms and 5 lecturers would be required. Only a few colleges have been able to get over this difficulty. But if the tutorial work is carefully organised, even with the limited staff available, every student could be given at least one tutorial per week. This certainly will not be possible for every subject The tutorials therefore will have to come by rotation in different weeks for different subjects."

The Committee have been informed that within the resources at the disposal of the University, tutorials were introduced in the Banaras Hindu University in July, 1960. The University has received no assistance from the University Grants Commission in this regard.

The representative of the Ministry of Education has stated during evidence that "the present arrangements for the tutorial classes in the Banaras Hindu University are not adequate. The University has not really paid any concentrated attention to the tutorial system but they propose to do so."

The Committee regret to note that due attention has not so far been paid for organising the tutorial classes in the Banaras Hindu University which is a unitary and a residential university and the present arrangements are far from satisfactory. The Committee need hardly stress that concerted efforts should be made by the Banaras Hindu University to improve the facilities of tutorial classes in the University as early as possible. The Committee expect that the University/University Grants Commission will see that improvement in the tutorial system is not retarded due to lack of finance, staff or space.

H. Planning Forum

30. Weekly meetings are held on every Monday between 12.30 p.m. and 2.40 p.m. under the auspices of the Planning Forum of the Banaras Hindu University. The representative of the Ministry of Education has stated during evidence that " students of the Economics and Commerce Departments come to the Plan Forums, but we do not find many students from technology coming there."

The Committee would like to stress the desirability of making the Planning Forum popular among the students. The Planning forum meetings provide useful opportunities to the students especially of the post-graduate classes to engage in group discussions and stimulate their thinking thereby developing a wider perspective of the national problems and their responsibilities in solving them. The Committee are unhappy to note that not many students from technological courses attend the Planning forum meetings. They feel that it is all the more necessary that the technological and science students should be encouraged to attend these meetings so that they can keep in touch with the economic developments of the country.

I. Libraries

Procedure for purchase of books and equipment

31. The procedure for the purchase of books and equipment for the Library of the Banaras Hindu University is stated to be as follows:—

Books

Departments send lists of books to Library considered by them necessary for their subjects. The Library checks up the lists to find out whether the books are already available with them. Those books which are not available are ticked off and the lists are forwarded to the University Book Depot for procurement. The University Book Depot places orders with the publishers to the extent foreign exchange is available. For the balance, orders are placed with the approved book-sellers who are mainly accredited representatives of foreign publishers in India. In the case of Indian publishers, orders are placed with the publishers.

Equipment:

Every department has a Purchase Committee which has at least 3 senior members of the teaching staff of the department as its members. This Purchase Committee invites quotations for the equipment required in the department and after comparing quotations selects a particular equipment. The Committee prepares an order which is sent to the finance section for checking up rates and

availability of funds; and when this has been done, the orders are registered in the finance section and forwarded to the firms concerned for compliance.

Furniture, fixtures and stationery are purchased centrally and distributed to the departments. In this case also there is a Purchase Committee comprising the Treasurer, Registrar, University Engineer, two Principals of colleges and the purchase Officer. All purchases are made after inviting quotations. Items like fans, cycles, steel furniture and the like are purchased on rates approved by the Director General, Supplies and Disposals. Preference is given to direct purchases from the manufacturers or their accredited representatives.

It has further been stated that some books were obtained under the India Wheat Loan Exchange Programme and from UNESCO.

The Committee suggest that the procedure for purchase of books and equipments in the Central Universities may be standardised. It may also be examined whether it would not be desirable to set up a separate Purchase Committee for the purchase of books. Such a Committee should be a broad-based one and should include the Departmental Heads or their representatives. The Committee would suggest that efforts should be made to obtain books from various international bodies also such as FAO, WHO, Asia Foundation, British Council etc. and if necessary, even on loan.

Grants received from UGC to improve Library facilities

32. Grants received by the Banaras Hindu University from the University Grants Commission for purchase of books and journals during the last three years is indicated below:

Scheme	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	Expenditure (upto 31-12-64
(*a*) Purchase of books & Journals (Science).	32,000	..	1,20,000	1,18,349
(*b*) Purchase of Library Books in Engineering and technology.	..	..	20,000	3,073,19
(*c*) Purchase of Books and Journals for the College of Medical Sciences.	..	50,000	1,25,000	2,00,454
(d) Books for College of Mining and Metallurgy-Improvements of facilities.	15,000	..	..	9,778·91

Besides, the University Grants Commission allocated a sum of Rs. 1,40,000 for the purchase of library books and journals for Departments in Humanities to the Banaras Hindu University during the Third Plan. A grant of Rs. 25,000/- was made to the University in 1961-62. No grant was, however subsequently released to the Banaras Hindu University in 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65. In February, 1965, the University intimated that the grant paid earlier had been utilised and a total expenditure of Rs. 40,485.02 had been incurred on books and journals upto 31st December, 1964.

During the Third Plan, the Commission further approved the provision of grants for books and journals for the following Arts Departments of the Banaras Hindu University:—

Departments	Amount allocated
1. Law	50,000
2. Urdu, Persian and Arabic	15,000
3. Economics	10,000
4. History	10,000
5. Political Science and Sociology	15,000
TOTAL	1,00,000

It has been stated that no grant has so far been released against these allocations, the reason being that Banaras Hindu University has not submitted the progress report and accounts about the utilization of grants received earlier from the University Grants Commission. The representative of the Ministry of Education stated during evidence that "the grants sanctioned are adequate. In fact the grants have not been utilised fully."

Difficulties in getting foreign exchange are said to be the main reasons for not utilising the grants received from the University Grants Commission. The contention of the Banaras Hindu University is that most of the books are specialized and are not available in India; they have to be procured from abroad.

Asked whether there was adequate accommodation for the students for study in the libraries, the representative of the Banaras Hindu University stated that "We do not have adequate space to seat them". The existing capacity in the central library is stated to be for about 400 students. There are 64 cubicles for research workers. Asked to state the position about the release of grants for additional library buildings, the representative of the University Grants Commission stated as under:—

> "The University Grants Commission has been making generous grants in respect of books and other equipment for libraries, not only to the universities but also to the colleges. For example, every college which has got a certain number of students—the minimum is about 500—is being given a grant for books and library buildings. Against the grant of Rs. 1.5 lakhs which University Grants Commission gives to each college, they collect another Rs. 1.5 lakhs. So, the library programme is one of the priority programmes before us. We are aware that compared to the best libraries which the universities in foreign countries have, our libraries in the universities are rather poorly equipped."

The Committee are distressed to note that the Banaras Hindu University has not been able to utilize fully the grants given by the University Grants Commission to improve library facilities in the University. The Committee also note with regret that it has not been possible for the University to submit progress reports and accounts to the University Grants Commission which has resulted in the withholding of further grants by the Commission. The Committee would suggest that the University should streamline its procedure so that progress reports and accounts are submitted in time and the grants received are utilised fully and effectively. The Committee also suggest that more reading space should be provided in the library.

Departmental libraries

33. The Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee has observed in its Report that "The necessity for having small departmental libraries is obvious. In some of the institutions, it is very necessary that departmental libraries should be available."

The Visiting Committee, appointed by the University Grants Commission, which visited the University in 1962 has stated in its Report that:

> "We realize the importance of having departmental and seminar libraries where books which are frequently necessary for the teachers and students may be kept. There may also be some arrangement for a reading room attached to each department. As the Central Library does not occupy a central place, there is reasonable ground in the request that four or five allied departments which are situated close together may have a library in their premises."

The Study Group of the Estimates Committee (1964-65) which visited the University in January, 1965 were informed that the University has appointed a Committee to reorganize the sectional or departmental libraries and it has been stated further that "the said Committee consists of departmental heads. They have not submitted any formal report. They meet from time to time and make suggestions in regard to improvements that should be brought about in the provision of library facilities both in the central library and the departmental libraries. As a result of the recommendations which they have made, departmental libraries have been set up wherever they did not exist before and wherever they did exist, certain improvements have been brought about in them."

The Committee hope that in pursuance of the recommendations made for reorganising or setting up departmental libraries, facilities in these libraries will be improved further and new departmental libraries will be set up wherever they have not been started as yet.

Book Bank Scheme

34. The Committee have referred to the operation of Book Bank Scheme in University of Delhi in their 82nd Report on the Ministry of Education University of Delhi. Under this scheme, students who take their degrees and leave the University or the colleges, donate some of the text books to the universities. Teachers also donate some of their books to respective libraries. These books are kept

separately and loaned out to needy and deserving students freshly admitted to the University or Colleges.

The Committee have been informed during evidence that no steps have been taken to start a Book Bank Scheme in the Banaras Hindu University as there is a text-book section in their library.

The Committee would suggest that the feasibility of starting a Book Bank Scheme in the Banaras Hindu University on the lines of University of Delhi may be examined, as such a scheme is expected to be of great assistance to poor students. The Committee consider that the collection of books made under this scheme can be enriched by the voluntary donations of the ex-student or by collections of Student's Union or by the financial assistance from the University Grants Commission.

Stock-Taking of the Library

35. The Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee has observed in its Report that "It is regretted that proper accession registers have not been maintained nor a card catalogue. It is very necessary that there should be thorough check of the library and the books acquired over a period of years should be accessioned and reported upon."

The Committee are informed that the last complete stock verification was carried out during 1960 to 1962 when a loss of 717 books costing approximately Rs. 6,318 was discovered. The loss was written off. During 1965, the stock of Humanities Section of the Library was verified and 621 books were found untraceable in the first round. It is stated that the following steps have been taken to eliminate losses:—

(i) Both the check points—entrance and exist—have been tightened to scrutinize every visitor.

(ii) A close vigile is kept in the stack rooms on the visitors to eliminate opportunities to hide any book for pilferage.

(iii) Readers are not allowed to shelve the books themselves.

(iv) A personal reference service has been started so that readers do not feel out of place and are not tempted to make away with any book.

(v) A guide "Use your Library" has been prepared and distributed which has created a sense that the Library belongs to them and therefore the readers are discourged to think of stealing.

(vi) Wide publicity is given to the defaulting cases which create a sense of deterrent fear.

All these stringent measures have minimised the chances of loss.

While the Committee note that the University Library has taken steps to minimise the losses of books and reference materials from Library, they feel unhappy that the last complete stock verification of Library was done as late as 1960—62.

The Committee suggest that stock verification should be done at least once in two years. About the losses of books from the Library, the Committee suggest that it should be impressed upon the users that any loss of book is apt to handicap both the students and teachers in the pursuit of their studies.

The Committee further suggest that for obviating losses of books, the University Library should depend more on the good sense of users than on stringent and restrictive measures in this regard.

J. Laboratories

36. The Study Group of the Estimates Committee (1964-65) which visited the Banaras Hindu University in January, 1965 were informed that science apparatus and equipment were more or less adequate for the normal teaching purposes. Special equipment for research purposes is still needed in many of the Departments.

Difficulties in securing import licences and foreign exchange are stated to be the main hurdles in importing science apparatus, etc. The foreign exchange required by the University since 1961-62 and the amount allocated during the last four years is given below:—

Year	Total Amount asked for	Foreign Exchange allocated		
		Genl. Area (Rs.)	Rupee Area (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
1961-62	3,77,986	2,60,908	—	2,60,908
1962-63	4,33,604	87,884	1,85,278	2,73,162
1963-64	10,52,357	87,091	2,600	89,691
1964-65	—	99,862	99,872	1,99,734
	18,63,947	5,35,745	2,87,750	8,23,495

It is also stated that while the main difficulty of foreign exchange continues, the procedure for procuring import licence has been slightly simplified and to that extent the position has improved.

The procedure for the procurement of import licence for the purchase of small items of equipment costing less than Rs. 500 each has been simplified and the University can import these articles against blanket licences for which allocation is made by the University Grants Commission without going through the elaborate procedure of getting clearance from the Director General of Technical Development.

The Committee have been informed that efforts have been made to get aid from certain international agencies *viz.*, UNESCO etc. for the procurement of equipment from foreign countries and some aid has been received in this context under Colombo Plan and National Bureau of Standards, U.S.A.

Considering the difficult foreign exchange position of the country, the Committee would suggest that vigorous efforts should be made to get aid for procuring scientific equipment from various international agencies. The Committee would also stress the need for utmost economy in purchase of equipment from abroad. The University Grants Commission should ensure that the meagre foreign exchange resources are not frittered away in the purchase of less essential items of equipment and that foreign exchange is released, after due scrutiny, only in case of inescapable demands. The Committee would like to emphasise that our slogan to-day is self-sufficiency through self-reliance. The Universities should, therefore try to develop indigenous laboratory equipments in their own workshops and also keep in touch with the National Laboratories, Indian Institutes of Technology, and Atomic Energy Establishment for the development of indigenous equipment needed for laboratories.

K. Examinations

Malpractices in Examinations

37. The University Education Commission, as far back as 1943, stated in their Report that "We are convinced that if we are to suggest any single reform in University Education, it should be that of examinations." Since then, successive Committees have emphasised the need for reform of examination and have suggested specific measures towards this end. Recently, the Standards Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission have suggested a number of measures for bringing reforms in the examinations in their Report published in 1965.

The Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee which also examined the examination system prevalent in the Banaras Hindu University has observed in its Report:—

> "Whether it be in the examinations at the higher level which involve the conferment of doctorates or in the other examinations, it has been represented to us that it is not so much the performance of the student as the part he plays in propitiating some of the powerful members of the groups that ensures his success and not infrequently his rank in the University. In the choice of examiners also, it would appear again that group politics play their part, and often examiners are appointed who would be more inclined to support the internal examiner than to express their own independent opinion. It has also been represented to us that in the all-India conferences held on various subjects, where teachers are sent as delegates, much of lobbying takes place in regard to examinerships and suitable names are thereafter suggested from the universities concerned so that on a mutual benefit process, examiners may be appointed by the different universities. We are inclined to believe that the evil exists to a large extent in this university."

The Committee regret that such a state of affairs in conducting examinations was allowed to develop and to continue without attracting any notice from the university authorities, the University Grants Commission or the Education Ministry.

The Committee feel that the prestige of the degree and the dignity of the University are closely linked with the manner and method in which examinations are conducted by it.

Controller of Examinations

38. The representative of the Ministry of Education has stated during evidence that after the receipt of the Enquiry Committee Report the University has created a post of Controller of Examinations who supervises all the work relating to examinations.

The Committee are surprised to learn that for all these years, the Banaras Hindu University had no Controller of Examinations.

Reforms in examination system

39. Asked as to how many of the paper-setters are external and internal, the representative of the Ministry stated in evidence that the ratio is 50:50. He has further stated that there is no remedy against lobbying for examinerships except a sort of social pressure that such things should not be done.

The present procedure for appointment of examiners in the Banaras Hindu University is stated to be as under:

(1) The Standing Committee of the Academic Council appoints Boards of Examiners as may be necessary and prescribe their respective powers and duties.

(2) The nomination of examiners for all examinations conducted by the University is entrusted to the Boards of Examiners.

(3) A Board of Examiners consists of three members appointed by the Standing Committee of the Academic Council.

(4) The Head of each teaching department is *ex-officio* Convener of the Board of Examiners.

(5) Only those who are members of one of the following bodies are eligible for appointment to a Board of Examiners:

(a) The Academic Council;

(b) A Faculty;

(c) A Board of Studies.

(6) The term of office of a member of Board of Examiners is two years.

(7) All casual vacancies occurring during the term of office of a Board of Examiners is filled up by the Standing Committee of the Academic Council for the residue of the term of the Board.

(8) The Convener presides at the meetings of the Board and is incharge of its business.

(9) The names of persons nominated by the Board for appointment as Examiners are reported to the Standing Committee of the Academic Council for approval.

(10) In the event of an Examiner not accepting or resigning his appointment, or being unable for any reason to fulfil his duties, the Convener of the Board nominates a substitute subject to the approval of the Standing Committee of Academic Council.

(11) The question papers are moderated by moderators appointed by the Standing Committee of the Academic Council.

Asked to state whether Government are satisfied with the improvements effected since the Enquiry Committee reported, the representative of the Ministry of Education has informed the Committee that "no complaints have come to our Ministry on this score. I am sure that conditions are much better now then what they were at that time."

The Committee have been informed that the Banaras Hindu University has introduced sessional work which is taken into account in the final examination. The marks allotted for sessional and tutorial work in the final examination of all courses in the University may be seen at Appendix I.

The Committee note that the University has taken steps to eliminate the malpractices in the matter of examination referred to in the Report of the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee.

The Committee understand that the University Grants Commission appointed a Committee on Examination Reform which recommended the desirability of periodically testing students and of maintaining a record of the assessments made. It also suggested that the class or tutorial work of the students should be regularly evaluated and some credit given for it in the final examination. While noting that the sessional work is taken into account in the final examination, the Committee find that in some of the courses as high as 600 to 800 marks have been allotted for sessional and tutorial work. The Committee feel that without very strict scrutiny and care, this may lead to undesirable consequences. They would urge that the University|University Grants Commission should ensure that the marks for the sessional work are allotted on the basis of merit only. It may also be ensured that the unhappy position regarding the conduct of the examinations, as pointed out by the Enquiry Committee, does no longer exist in the University.

The Committee in this connection would like to reiterate the recommendation made in para 42 of their Eighty-second Report (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—University of Delhi.

CHAPTER III

TEACHING AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

A. Selection of Teachers

40. The standard of teaching of a University depends very largely on the quality of the teachers. The Standards Committee in their Report on Standards of University Education have stressed the need for creating conditions for attracting and retaining in the teaching profession the services of well-qualified people.

41. The Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee (1958) has observed in its Report that:

> "... we regret we have to come to the conclusion that the selection of teachers is not made on merit and in the best interests of the University, but that efforts are made to force the choice and to have better hold over the teachers so recruited. In one of the memoranda presented to us, it is stated that certain groups have a dominating voice in the appointment of Selection Committee or in other ways, and thereby they influence the whole system of recruitment of teaching staff."

Further on the Report says—

> "In several of the memoranda that we have received and from the evidence tendered there seems to be considerable dissatisfaction at the manner in which teaching personnel have been selected for several years. There does not appear to have been a sound policy both in regard to the advertisement inserted and in regard to the constitution of the Selection Committee. It has been openly asserted that the advertisements are sometimes so drafted that they may keep out somebody or be extremely advantageous to some others. We realise that these criticisms may be made by persons who have been disappointed but, when such criticisms have been made and specific reference invited to certain of the advertisements, we feel that the manner in which advertisements are inserted requires looking into."

The representative of the Ministry of Education has informed the Committee during evidence that the Statute relating to the constitution of the Selection Committee has since been modified in the light of the recommendations made by the Enquiry Committee and the present composition of the Selection Committee for recruitment of professors, readers and lecturers is laid down in Statute No. 29, which is quoted below.

"Statute 29

(1) The Selection Committee for making recommendations to the Executive Council in respect of any appointment specified in column (1) of the Table below shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor who shall be the Chairman thereof, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the persons specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Table.

The Table

1	2
Professor	Three persons not connected with the University, nominated by the Executive Council, who have special knowledge of, or interest in, the subjects with which the persons to be appointed will be concerned.
Reader Lecturer	1. The Dean of the Faculty concerned with the subject with which the persons to be appointed will be concerned. 2. The Head of the Department concerned with the subject with which the person to be appointed will be concerned. 3. The persons not connected with the University nominated by the executive Council, who have special knowledge of, or interest in, the subject with which the persons to be appointed will be concerned.
Registrar	Three members of the Executive Council nominated by it.

(2) The procedure to be followed by the Selection Committee in making recommendations shall be determined by the Executive Council.

(3) If the Executive Council is unable to accept any recommendations made by the Committee, it shall record its reasons and submit the case to the Visitor for final orders."

Recruitment Procedure and complaints

The existing procedure for the recruitment of Professors, Readers and Lecturers is given below:—

(i) All posts are invariably advertised in all important newspapers throughout India. Copies of advertisements are also displayed at various Notice Boards of the Colleges and Departments of the University and are also sent to other universities for publicity.

(ii) Applications have to be made on prescribed forms duly supported with a Bank Draft or Postal Order for Rs. 7.50 in favour of the University. Forms are supplied to the candidates free of cost at the counter or by post if they send self-addressed envelope duly stamped.

The candidates living outside India may send their applications on plain paper with required fee.

Permanent employees of the University (including those on probation) are exempted from payment of application fee.

(iii) Applications received in the office are entered in an Application Register and acknowledged.

(iv) No application received after the last date fixed for the receipt of the applications is entertained unless especially permitted by the Chairman of the Selection Committee concerned. The application fee in respect of all applications received after the last date and not entertained is refunded to the applicants.

(v) Precis of the applications are prepared and sent to the members of the Selection Committee constituted for the post concerned.

(vi) The candidates who are recommended by the members of the Selection Committee as suitable for being interviewed for the post are called for interview.

(vii) Selection Committees for various posts normally meet at Varanasi but the rules lay down that in special cases the Selection Committee may meet at any other place in India if it is convenient to hold such meetings there.

(viii) Candidates called for interview are paid second class railway fare from and to the place of permanent or present residence whichever be nearer to the place of interview. Candidates coming from outside India will be entitled to University's contribution in respect of journeys performed within India only.

(ix) Conditions requiring the candidates of outstanding merit to present themselves for interview before the Selection Committee for superior posts may be relaxed in special cases at the discretion of the Selection Committee.

(x) The Selection Committee may also consider the cases of candidates who may be in foreign countries and who may not be able to appear in person before the Selection Committee.

(xi) Except where otherwise expressly provided, the Selection Committee shall recommend as far as possible three names in order of merit for consideration by the Executive Council. If it is not possible to recommend three names, the reasons shall be clearly stated.

(xii) If the Selection Committee does not find any candidate suitable, the post is readvertised.

(xiii) Wherever it is not likely that highly qualified persons will apply in response to the advertisement in the papers, suitable candidates of outstanding merit may be hand picked by personal contact and their cases may be considered by the Selection Committee.

(xiv) The recommendations of the Selection Committee are placed before the Executive Council and appointments are made by the Executive Council. If the Executive Council is unable to accept any recommendations made by the Selection Committee, it shall record its reasons and submit the case to the Visitor for final orders.

The Committee have been informed during evidence that all the three experts must attend the meeting of the Selection Committee in case of the selection of Professors. In case one of the experts

is absent, the meeting is cancelled. In case of selection of Readers and Lecturers, it is insisted that two experts should be present, but in some cases, if instead of two, only one expert has come, the meeting has been carried on.

The Committee are given to understand that during the last three years, there were three complaints by the candidates against the decision of the Selection Committee. It is also stated that during these years, there were four cases where the Executive Council did not accept the recommendations made by the Selection Committee for the appointment of teachers. These cases were referred to the Visitor. In two cases, the Visitor agreed with the views of the Executive Council. In the third case there was some difference of opinion among the members of the Selection Committee and the Executive Council therefore referred the matter to the Visitor. The Visitor selected the second man on the list. The fourth case is yet under consideration.

The Committee note the observations made by the Enquiry Committee regarding selection of teachers. They also note that since then the procedure for selection of teachers has been streamlined.

The Committee, however, regret that even then the same has not been uniformly and properly followed. Selections have been made of Readers and Lecturers even when the requisite number of experts were not present in the meeting, even though it was in violation of the rules. The Committee note that during the last three years, there were four cases where conflicting views were expressed by the Executive Council and the Selection Committee over the choice of some teaching staff. The Committee would stress that greatest possible care should be exercised in the recruitment of teaching staff, as this has got a direct bearing on the standard of teaching in the University and maintenance of discipline. The Committee note that in the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, which is now pending before the Lok Sabha, a provision has been made for associating the Visitor's nominee with every Selection Committee.

B. Pay and Allowances of Teachers

43. It is stated in the University Grants Commission Report for the year 1962-63 that, "Teachers are undoubtedly 'the corner-stone of the arch of education', and the success of all plans of development largely depends on their ability and devotion. Everything possible should be done to make the teaching profession really attractive. It is necessary to provide reasonable salaries as well as

the essential amenities and incentives to the teaching profession to enable universities and colleges to recruit and train sufficiently qualified staff."

During the Third Plan period, the University Grants Commission has revised the salary of the University teachers and prescribed the following scales:

Professor—Rs. 1,000—50—1,500.

Reader—Rs. 700—40—1,000.

Lecturer—Rs. 400—30—640-EB-40—800.

Instructor—Rs. 300—25—350.

In the case of Central Universities, the entire expenditure on this account is borne by the Commission while in the case of State Universities the Commission bears 80 per cent of the increase in expenditure and the remaining 20 per cent is to be borne by the University/State Government for a period of 5 years after which it becomes the responsibility of State Government/University.

The Committee are informed that the pay scales recommended by the University Grants Commission have been introduced in the Banaras Hindu University with effect from the 1st April, 1961. In addition, the teaching staff in the University are paid dearness allowance, house rent allowance and city compensatory allowance at the rate payable to the Central Government employees.

The pay scales available to the teachers in the Indian Institutes of Technology are as follows:—

Professor	Rs. 1100—50—1300—60—1600.
Assistant Professor/Senior Scientific Officer	Rs. 700—50—1250.
Lecturer	Rs. 400—40—800—50—950.

The Committee note that the pay scale of teachers in the engineering and technological colleges do not compare favourably with those available in the Indian Institutes of Technology which are as indicated above. The Central Universities are not thus able to attract and retain the services of well qualified teachers.

The Committee fail to find any justification for such discrepancies in the pay scales of teachers employed in educational institutions

directly under the control of the Union Government and hope that these will be removed at an early date.

The Committee have already commented on this subject in the recommendation contained in para 45 of their 82nd Report on the Ministry of Education—University of Delhi.

C. Administrative Duties

44. It is stated that in the Departments under the Faculties of Arts, Theology, Oriental Learning and Music and Fine Arts the Heads of the Departments have to attend to administrative duties relating to the origanisation of the teaching work of the Department, and to routine enquiries. The Principals of the Colleges run the administration of the Colleges. Similar is the case in the Women's College and the Faculties of Science, Technology and Medical Sciences, where the administrative duties of the Heads of the Departments are comparatively more. They have to attend to the purchases of equipment, apparatus, chemicals etc., carrying on all correspondence and have to sign all the bills in that connection. The Laboratory Assistants, store-keepers and clerks work under his supervision.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Central Universities in their informal meeting held on 18th January 1963, while considering the question of constitution of staff councils in colleges mentioned that the Heads of the Departments had to spend a lot of time in routine administrative work and that efforts might be made to reduce the burden of such work by delegation of duties to other members of the staff.

The Committee have been informed during the course of evidence that almost 90 per cent of the Heads of Department in Banaras Hindu University wanted to be relieved of their administrative responsibilities so that they could devote more time to their academic work. The Committee have also been informed that the general question as to how to lessen the administrative duties of the Heads of the Departments in universities is under the consideration of the University Grants Commission.

The Committee feel that there is an urgent need for relieving the Heads of Departments of routine administrative work so that they can devote more time for the planning and direction of research and teaching. The Committee are aware that this is more or less the practice in all educational institutions. The Committee hope that the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission will be able to tackle this problem and suggest suitable remedies.

D. Teacher-Student Ratio

45. It is stated that the teacher-student ratio in the Banaras Hindu University during the years 1964-65 was as follows:—

Faculty	No. of Students	No. of teachers	Teacher-student ratio
Faculties of Theology and Oriental Learning:			
Sanskrit Mahavidyalya . . .	274	30	1:9
Faculty of Arts :			
Central Hindu College . . .	1609	214	1:8
Teacher's Training College .	117	21	1:6
Library Science	39	5	1:8
College of Indology . . .	149	28	1:5
Faculty of Science :			
College of Science . . .	1703	132	1:13
Faculty of Music and Fine Arts :			
College of Music and Fine Arts .	187	27	1:7
Faculty of Law :			
Law College	145	16	1:9
Faculty of Technology :			
College of Technology . . .	346	35	1:10
College of Mining and Metallurgy	388	36	1:11
Engineering College . . .	1170	68	1:17
College of Agriculture . . .	411	31	1:13
Central Hindu College (Kamachha) 1 Yr. Integrated Course . . .	514	29	1:17
Faculty of Medicine and Surgery :			
College of Medical Sciences	219	145	1:2

1	2	3	4
Faculty of Arts and Faculty of Science :			
Women's College . . .	532	62	1:9
		This College imparts instruction upto B. A. under the Faculty of Arts and upto B. Sc. in the Faculty of Science.	

The Visiting Committee, appointed by the University Grants Commission in 1962 has observed in its Report that "In a University there should be a combination of teaching and research. If a University department is engaged in research and its teaching potential is not being made use of adequately, endeavour should be made to do so. Also, if in a department the number of students is substantially less than the teaching potential of the department, effort should be made to raise it to an adequate level."

The Committee have been informed that the question whether the number of students is substantially less than the teaching potential in any department is being examined by the Banaras Hindu University.

The Committee find that the teacher-student ratio in science and technological units is fairly higher than in arts units. They feel that the position should rather be just the reverse. The Committee like to stress that in science and technological sections, students should receive greater attention of the teachers and hope the position would be rectified.

E. Provident Fund|Gratuity|Pension Scheme

46. It is stated that Government of India have approved the introduction of the following schemes in the central universities:—

(1) General Providend Fund-*cum*-Pension-*cum*-Gratuity;

(2) Contributory Provident Fund-*cum*-Gratuity.

The employees of the Banaras Hindu University have been given option to choose either of these two schemes. Necessary Statutes/ Regulations are under preparation and will be forwarded to the

University Grants Commission for approval. The University hopes that the schemes would be put into actual operation shortly.

The Committee are glad to note that the Government have approved the introduction of Provident Fund/Gratuity/Pension Schemes in the central universities. They hope that the schemes would be introduced in the Banaras Hindu University as early as possible. The Committee also hope that the University Grants Commission/Government would see that a uniform pattern is evolved for all the central universities, the State universities and other colleges.

F. Summer Schools and Seminars

47. The University Grants Commission decided in November, 1961 to assist the universities for organising summer schools and seminars for providing opportunities for teachers and research workers to acquaint themselves with current development in their respective fields of knowledge and modern curricula and techniques of instruction. They provide opportunities for useful discussions and stimullate a new interest and enthusiasm. They also bring teachers into fruitful intellectual association with experts in their field of study. During 1963-64, 22 seminars, 7 refresher courses, 20 summer schools and 8 conferences were organised with the Commission's assistance.

The Banaras Hindu University arranged a summer school on Vedic studies in 1962-63. Two summer schools—one in Biology and the other in Physics—were organised during 1963-64 under the joint auspices of the University Grants Commission and the National Council for Educational Research and Training in cooperation with the United States Agency for International Development. The assistance rendered by the University Grants Commission to the Banaras Hindu University for organising these summer schools was as under:—

	Rs.
Vedic Studies	1,000
Biology	41,750
Physics	28,000

It has been stated that 45 to 50 teachers attend a summer school.

The Committee feel that summer schools provide ample opportunities to teachers for re-orientation in the technique of teaching and

exchange of ideas. The Committee recommend that more of such summer schools particularly in the subject for which the Banaras Hindu University has been selected as a Centre of Advanced Study should be organised. The Committee also suggest that the University Grants Commission should make an evaluation of the working of summer schools in all the central universities.

G. Extension Lectures

48. The Programme of Extension Lectures whose aim is to widen the horizon of knowledge of the teachers and the students and to awaken the realisation of the great strides taking place in the various fields of thought was started in the Banaras Hindu University in 1960.

Inaugurating the Programme of Extension Lectures during the year 1963-64, the Vice-Chancellor of the University emphasised the need of this kind of activity in the University through which research work done by the Members of the lecturing staff could be broadcast to members of the public in a popular form.

A new series of Extension Lectures aiming to establish link between the academic personality of the University and the public of the Banaras city was organised by Banaras Hindu University in the Banaras city during 1963-64.

Under these programmes, a number of extension lectures by distinguished scholars have been arranged on various subjects.

The Committee have been informed that no evaluation has been made of the usefulness of the Extension Lectures by the University.

The Committee suggest that an evaluation should be made of these extension lectures, and if the results achieved are encouraging, they should be extended to other places also.

H. Administrative Staff

Organisational set up:

49. The Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee (1958) have observed in their Report that, "We feel that there should be a thorough reorganisation of the office. It may be divided into different sections and the responsibility should be that of the Registrar and the Vice-Chancellor to see that these function properly. There is little or no necessity for the Professors to worry about the office

and prompt registration and despatch of letters should be the rule. Sanction to all circulars sent out should be obtained. We feel that all circulars should be seen by the Vice-Chancellor so that no question of privilege should arise or criticism offered. We do not think it necessary to draft as Registrar or Assistant Registrar members of the teaching personnel. They are not best suited persons for administrative work and we would rather suggest open recruitment for such posts without any effort to manipulate some member of the teaching staff to any of these posts. We would also suggest that some of these persons may be qualified in Accountancy, Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence and the way in which records should be kept. It is disheartening to note that certain of the official records disappear without anybody being held responsible for such disappearance."

The Committee have been informed during evidence that all the sections of the office have been reorganised as suggested by the Enquiry Committee. In the year 1958, the University secured the services of an Accounts Officer from the Office of the Accountant General, Allahabad. The Accounts Section of the Office was reorganised under his supervision. Accounts Rules were also framed and introduced in 1960. The Administrative Section was re-organised into sub-sections in 1959 and an Office Manual was also introduced in 1960. The present set-up of the office with brief functions of each section may be seen at Appendix II.

The Committee however, have been told that since the Report of the Enquiry Committee the Office of the Banaras Hindu University has been reorganised in the light of the recommendations contained therein. They need hardly stress that since the organisational set-up of a university has to play a pivotal role in the smooth and efficient working of the University, the working of the administration should be kept under constant review so as to avoid recurrence of similar situation and to effect improvements as and when necessary.

Ministerial Staff

50. It is stated that the strength of the Ministerial staff in the University Office at present is 292. Out of this 253 are substantive and 39 temporary posts. The number of permanent and temporary employees is as follows:—

(i) Persons holding permanent posts	140
(ii) Persons holding substantive posts and working temporarily on higher posts	6

(iii) Persons working temporarily against permanent posts 51

(iv) Temporary persons against temporary posts 39

The number of persons who have rendered more than five years continuous service and are still temporary is 4.

The Committee have also been informed that the employees (excluding temporary employees) have so far been getting the benefit of Provident Fund only. The employees contribute at present 8 1/3 per cent of their salary to Provident Fund and the University contributes an equal sum every month. The introduction of Pension and gratuity schemes have now been approved. The employees will now be having the following benefits:—

(i) Provident Fund—Employees' Contribution with interest only plus gratuity *plus* pension.

(ii) Provident Fund with Banaras Hindu University Contribution as it is at present *plus* gratuity.

The Committee note that as many as 51 employees of the Banaras Hindu University are working temporarily against permanent posts. The Committee hope that early steps will be taken to confirm them. The Committee hope that Provident Fund-cum-gratuity-cum-pension scheme for the administrative staff will also be introduced in the University at an early date.

I. Residential Accommodation

51. The Study Group of the Estimates Committee (1964-65) which visited the University in January, 1965 were informed that, "out of 750 teachers about 300 have been provided with quarters in the University Campus which works to 40 per cent. About 20 per cent. of the administrative and ministerial staff have also been provided quarters.

In the Fourth Plan period, it has been proposed to construct 9 quarters for professors, 79 quarters for Readers and 81 quarters for lecturers. In addition, residential accommodation for administrative staff numbering 92, nurses numbering 50, Class IV employees numbering 366 is the minimum requirement of the University. A total outlay of Rs. 94.19 lakhs has been estimated for the construction of residential quarters for the employees of the University.

The Committee expect that consistent with the general policy of restricting building expenditure, efforts should be made to provide residential accommodation to as many employees as may be required for maintaining discipline among and contact with the students residing in the campus.

CHAPTER IV

UNIVERSITY FACULTIES AND COLLEGES

A. Faculties and Colleges

Overlapping and collaboration in work of various Departments:

52. In the Banaras Hindu University there are 9 Faculties and 13 Colleges in addition to 5 affiliated colleges. A list of Faculties and Colleges in the Banaras Hindu University is given in Appendix III.

The Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission in 1962 for the development schemes of the Banaras Hindu University stated that "there is much overlapping of work among the different teaching departments, particularly in the College of Indology. Some of the subjects and papers covered by the present Department of Art and Architecture and by the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture are the same. The Department of Philosophy also does a part of the same work done by the Department of Indian Philosophy and Religion. The work of teaching and research may be conducted more efficiently if a proper rationalisation of the work of the same nature is attempted so that duplication and consequent wastage may be avoided, as far as possible."

The Visiting Committee also stated in its report: "Collaboration is very necessary in the working of some of the Departments of Indology and Bharat Kala Bhavan. As the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture has got a section in Archaeology and has been collecting specimens of the work of Art from their excavation sites and other places, they should keep their things in a systematic manner so that they may be of help in teaching and research work. Active collaboration and cooperation with the Bharat Kala Bhavan for this purpose is necessary and will lead ultimately to economy and improvement of standard for both these units."

The Committee have been informed during evidence that the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture and Archaeology and the Department of Art and Architecture of the College of Indology have been making use of Bharat Kala Bhavan and the Department of Art and Architecture is now working in active collaboration and

cooperation with the Bharat Kala Bhavan. It has also been stated that as far as possible the overlapping has been avoided as recommended by the Visiting Committee and subjects are taught at one place. It is stated that inspite of this collaboration there is no scope for further economy as Department of Art and Architecture is already under-staffed having only one Professor and a Lecturer. Classes are being held in the Bharat Kala Bhavan itself.

The Committee note that efforts are now being made to eliminate the lack of collaboration between different Departments particularly between the Department of Art and Architecture and the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture as mentioned by the Visiting Committee and hope that effective collaboration will be achieved in the working of the Department of Art and Architecture of the College of Indology and Bharat Kala Bhavan and overlapping in work avoided as far as possible. They however, feel that if even after close collaboration the Department of Art and Architecture is under-staffed, efforts should be made to staff it properly as otherwise the standard of education is likely to suffer.

Bharat Kala Bhavan:

53. The Bharat Kala Bhavan was taken over by the Banaras Hindu University in 1950. Prior to its taking over by the University, it was functioning under the Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi. At the time it was taken over by the University there were only 7 members on the staff. Now there are 21 members on its staff including members of class IV staff.

The Committee are given to understand that the collections in the Bharat Kala Bhavan are being reorganised on scientific basis and display re-oriented. More appropriate labels have been put on the displayed items. The reserve collection is being classified and the descriptions of the objects are more appropriately added.

The Audit have observed in their Audit Report for the years 1962-63 regarding Bharat Kala Bhavan that, "Quite a large number of articles purchased were stated to be lying in store and it had not been possible to display them for the benefit of all concerned. Thus the object for which such huge expenditure was incurred and continued to be incurred was not being fulfilled. It would be interesting to note that all such purchases were made and liabilities incurred without any corresponding budget provision or without mentioning the source from which liabilities are to be met."

In a written note furnished to the Committee it has been stated: "The main problem is to consolidate our present collections and to

make them more and more available to the visitors and scholars. The following are acute necessities:—

(a) A physical verification and valuation of the present collections.

(b) Proper classification, cataloguing and indexing.

(c) The proper conservation and storage of the collections.

(d) The remodelling of display and throwing up of a number of new galleries with the availability of new space at present under construction.

(e) Publication of a series of semi-popular books on its collections besides a guide-book to the galleries.

(f) Holding of periodical exhibitions on special subjects from the reserve collection or holding of exhibitions from other sources.

(g) Organising popular and technical lectures in the institution, sometimes by inviting outstanding scholars.

(h) Film shows and other visual aids to the appreciation of the collections, etc.

The Director of Kala Bhavan informed the Study Group of the Estimates Committee (1964-65) during their visit to Banaras Hindu University that more funds are needed if the Kala Bhavan has to undertake new lines of research and reprint the costly and rare paintings.

Considering that the Bharat Kala Bhavan contains an exquisite collection of rare paintings and sculptures, the Committee feel that the Department requires reorientation on scientific lines. The exhibits should be properly classified and displayed, so that it can serve as a useful centre for research and study in Indian art and architecture.

Course in Sociology:

54. The Visiting Committee which examined the question of establishment of a Department of Sociology in Banaras Hindu University in 1962 observed that "We would recommend that instead of starting immediately a full-fledged Department of Sociology, the subject may be introduced as a 'group' in the Department of Political Science. The first four compulsory papers in Political Science may include two

papers in Sociology, while the remaining four papers may be grouped into two optional sets *viz.*, 'Group A' containing papers on Political Science only and 'Group B' containing papers on Sociology."

The Committee have been informed during evidence that, "A Post-Graduate Course in Sociology was introduced in the Banaras Hindu University in 1963. A separate Department of Sociology has not yet been established. It is treated as a part of the Department of Political Science but there is a separate subject of Sociology for the Master's Degree."

The Committees are given to understand that in some universities, Sociology has been organised as a full-fledged separate Department. In the Saugar University it is a part of the Department of Anthropology. In Agra University, Sociology is the main Department and Political Science is treated as a part of Sociology.

As the number of students coming for specialised subjects like Sociology is not expected to be many and as for the maintenance of standard of teaching, a certain minimum number of qualified teachers will have to be appointed, the Committtee feel that for specialised subjects like Sociology, Anthropology, Linguistics etc. the University Grants Commission should evolve co-ordination amongst different universities—somewhat on regional basis. The Committee hope that the University Grants Commission will consider the development of the study of Sociology in the Banaras Hindu University after examining the facilities for the study of Sociology in other universities in the region and near-about.

Law Faculty:

55. The Law College under the Faculty of Law in Banaras Hindu University was started in 1923. The Law degrees awarded by the University are LL.B., LL.M., Ph.D. and LL.D. The duration of the LL.B. courses since the beginning was of 2 years. In the year 1963, the University decided to institute a 3 year—6 term LL.B. Degree course but it has not yet been started. At present a training course of 2 year—4 term is in force with effect from July, 1963. The degrees in Law conferred by the University are recognised by most of the

Indian Universities which have similar courses. The total number of students on roll in 1965-66 is as follows:—

	Boys	Girls
LL.B. (Previous)	134	2
LL.B. (Final) New course	55	3
LL.B. (Final) Old Course	6	—
LL.M.	11	—
Ph.D.	5	—
Total	211	5

The expenditure per student comes to about Rs. 750/- per annum on the basis of the figures for 1964-65. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Law College during the last three years has been as follows:—

1962-63	Rs. 95,057
1963-64	Rs. 95,484
1964-65	Rs. 1,08,585

The University Grants Commission has sanctioned in 1964 under the Third Five Year Plan the following capital Grants for the development of the Law College:—

Building	Rs. 8,25,000
Books	Rs. 1,08,585

In addition, the Ford Foundation has given $2,40,000 (for three year period) for the following items:—

Foreign Visiting Professors	$1,20,000
Teachers Foreign Training Programme ..	$57,000
Library Books	$63,000

The Visiting Committee has stated in its Report, "The University also laid stress on the improvement of the teaching of Law. Instead of the present evening classes in the Central Hindu College building, the University proposes to have a three year course in Law to be conducted during the normal academic hours during the day. This will require a new building for the Department of Law to accommodate the class rooms, administration and teachers' rooms and the Law Library with adequate facilities for research. We re-

commend that the University may be given the necessary facilities to have a separate building for this Law College at an estimated cost of five lakhs of rupees. A special grant of about Rs. one lakh may be given for books and journals including back issues of Law Reports when the building with the provision of teaching rooms and the Law Library is completed."

Questioned about the desirability of developing the Law Faculty in the Banaras Hindu University when there is not even a High Court at Banaras, the representative of the Ministry stated:—

> "The Ford Foundation expressed some interest in this. This is not one of expansion but of improvement of the arrangements for the study of Law. There was a high powered Committee. Retired Supreme/High Court judges went into the question of what the law courses should be and they recommended that the course should be three years full time with certain additions in the curriculum not taught at present. Ford Foundation's collaboration is for the purpose of bringing about an improvement rather than an expansion in numbers at the Banaras Hindu University."

The Committee feel that the University Grants Commission should discourage the tendency of every university of having all the faculties and departments as it may be difficult for them to maintain standards due to lack of finance and more specially due to lack of properly qualified teachers. In Uttar Pradesh there are seven general universities besides the Roorkee University and the Agricultural University, Rudrapur; and if there is no coordination between these universities in opening and running faculties, there is risk of deterioration of standard of education. This principle should apply more rigidly in case of subjects like law, which have no direct bearing on socio-economic development of the country.

Physics Department—Neutron Generator:

56. The Study Group of the Estimates Committee (1964-65) which visited the University in January 1965 were informed that the University has requested the Atomic Energy Department to supply a neutron generator and a crystal pulling unit costing around Rs. 2·50 lakhs besides certain specialised electronic equipment and high-purity materials not available in the country. The equipment requested from the Department of Atomic Energy deals with the study of radiation damage in solids, thin films and certain semi-conductor material crystals which are suitable as nuclear detectors. These detectors have immense scope for improving the techniques in nuclear physics research. Alongside, their development has strong technological side for exploitation as an industry in the country.

The Committee understand that the Atomic Energy Commission have indicated their willingness to supply the neutron generator and its fabrication has already started. The generator is expected to be available to the University before March, 1966. As regards the crystal pulling unit, the matter has been deferred by the Atomic Energy Commission.

The Committee have been informed that the University has requested the University Grants Commission to provide building for installing the neutron generator because it cannot be installed unless the building is there.

The Committee suggest that the installation of neutron generator should be taken up on a priortiy basis by the University Grants Commission and that necessary steps should be taken for sanctioning the building project for the installation of neutron generator at an early date so that equipment does not lie idle.

Central and Departmental Workshops

57. The Visiting Committee recommended in its Report that "In addition to the Central Workshop the Committee would like each science department to develop a departmental workshop where routine work of Repairs and to meet the day-to-day demands can be given by each of the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany and Zoology."

The Committee have been informed that a Central Workshop to meet the demands of all the Science Departments has been established but it is still being equipped. The Committee have also been informed that departmental workshops exist in the Departments of Chemistry and Physics. A small workshop has also been set up in the Department of Geophysics for minor repairs.

The Study Group of the Estimates Committee (1964-65) which visited the University in January 1965 were informed that the University has not developed any manufacturing techniques because they could not get raw materials. The representative of the Ministry of Education stated during evidence that "Usually the workshop that is provided is for training purpose but even what is provided for training can be used for a limited amount of manufacturing work."

The Committee hope that departmental workshops commensurate with the research and teaching requirements of the departments concerned, will be established in all the science departments early.

The Committee suggest that the departmental workshops should be planned in such a way that overlapping in the works in different workshops is avoided.

The Committee stress that the central workshop as well as the departmental workshops should be equipped fully as early as possible.

The Committee also suggest that the feasibility of developing manufacturing techniques at the workshops should be examined.

Engineering College and College of Technology

58. The Committee note that there are at present 117 teachers in the Engineering College and 66 teachers in the College of Technology. The Committee also note that as many as 33 posts in the Engineering College and 25 in the College of Technology are vacant.

The Study Group of the Estimates Committee (1964-65) which visited the Banaras Hindu University in January, 1965 have been informed that better qualified teachers are attracted by the scales of pay offered by the Indian Institutes of Technology and only second class teachers come to this University. The Study Group have been also informed that the selection procedure is defective to the extent that six to eight months are taken by the Selection Committee and even the Principal of the Engineering College is not a member of the Selection Committee and is not associated with the selection of staff for his own college.

The Committee are distressed to find that a number of posts in the Engineering College and the College of Technology are lying vacant because better qualified teachers are not attracted by the scales of pay offered by the University. The Committee have already commented on the existing disparity in the scales of pay given to the teachers of the Indian Institutes of Technology and the teachers of Engineering and Technological Colleges of the Central Universities. The Committee need hardly stress that energetic efforts should be made to fill the posts lying vacant in the two colleges.

High Voltage Laboratory

59. From the written information furnished by the Ministry of Education it appears that the University approached the University Grants Commission in 1956 for a grant of Rs. 96,000 for the high voltage laboratory building of a plinth area of 6,000 sq. ft. The University Grants Commission approved the grant of Rs. 96,000 (6,000 sq. ft.

at the rate of Rs. 16 per sq. ft.) for the said building. It was noticed afterwards that the high voltage laboratory should be a high building and should cover a plinth area of 7,000 sq. ft. The detailed estimates of the building therefore came to Rs. 3·10 lakhs. This proposal was forwarded by the University to University Grants Commission for sanction. In the meantime an alternative plan having a plinth area of 6,000 sq. ft. instead of 7,000 sq. ft. as per the plans costing Rs. 3·10 lakhs submitted to the University Grants Commission was worked out. The estimated cost of this plan was Rs. 2·57 lakhs, according to the then price index of Varanasi. This was submitted to the University Grants Commission in March, 1961 for sanction. The matter is still under correspondence between the University Grants Commission and the All-India Council for Technical Education as the Commission takes the advice of the Council in all technical matters.

The Committee are unhappy to find that it should have taken almost ten years to decide about the design and plan of the high voltage laboratory as, apart from the cost of the scheme going up during this long lapse of time, it must have affected the research and teaching work of the University. The Committee need hardly overemphasise that every effort should be made to finalise the plan most expeditiously as otherwise there is every possibility of the cost of the scheme further going up. The Committee also suggest that with a view to avoid such delays Government should evolve a procedure whereby preliminary estimates/plans pertaining to projects, involving heavy expenditure can be examined by experts at the appropriate levels in the very beginning so that the period of scrutiny and scope of revision at a later date are kept to the minimum.

Department of Agriculture

60. The Committee are informed that the Department of Agriculture has not received any grants during the first two Plans either from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture or the University Grants Commission; but only the Department's library has received Rs. 1·50 lakhs from the University Grants Commission during the Third Five Year Plan. Its programme of consolidation and expansion of post-graduate training and research has therefore not received much attention. The Visiting Committee has observed in its Report that, "It has not been possible to maintain standards which the other agricultural colleges can do with the help of either the Central or State Governments or both. It is obvious to anyone who visits the College that special help is needed to improve facilities both in training and research." The Visiting Committee recommended the sanction of Rs. 7·5 lakhs for providing a building and equipment for the Agriculture College.

The Study Group of the Estimates Committee (1964-65) which visited the University in January, 1965 were informed that the Department of Agriculture has a farm of 150 acres of which 70 acres are at one place. The number of students is about 350. There are no experimental farms where the students can be sent for practical training after graduation.

The representative of the Banaras Hindu University stated during evidence that the present farm area is not adequate. The University propose to acquire about 200 acres at a cost of about Rs. 8 to 10 lakhs.

The Committee are aware of the low standard of agricultural education in Uttar Pradesh and have referred to that in their 75th Report on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)—Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Committee have however noted that the Agricultural College under the Banaras Hindu University is better equipped and has been maintaining somewhat better standard. The Committee feel that to maintain proper standard of teaching, the Agricultural College of Banaras Hindu University would require more farm lands and also more teachers. The Committee hope that the proposal for the development of the College on these lines will be sanctioned and implemented at an early date.

The Committee also hope that the University Grants Commission/ their Reviewing Committees will also look into the question of maintaining the standard of agricultural education all over the country including that of the Banaras Hindu University as the Committee feel that this is particularly necessary in view of the urgent need of development of agriculture.

Women's College

61. The Visiting Committee observed in its Report that:

"The Women's College has provision for teaching Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Mathematics upto graduation and wishes to provide similar facilities in home science also. The laboratories of the various departments are fairly equipped. In some cases, more space is needed for efficient working. The home science laboratory consists of one room only at present but needs much more space. We recommend that the Commission may permit the college to have an additional accommodation covering in all 7500 sq. ft. plinth area and the Vice-Chancellor may at his discretion assign the space according to the needs of each

department including home science and geography. The construction of this additional space will cost Rs. 1,50,000 to which must be added Rs. 50,000 the cost of furniture, fittings and furnishing.

To augment the equipment in the various science departments, we recommend a grant of Rs. 15,000 for each of the departments of Chemistry and Physics, Rs. 10,000 for each of the Departments of Botany and Zoology and Rs. 50,000 for each of the departments of Geography and Mathematics. A grant of Rs. 40,000 may be sanctioned for equipping the new laboratory in home science."

In a written note furnished to the Committee the Ministry of Education have furnished the following details of improvements effected in the working of the Women's College during the last five years:

(1) Introduction of the Pre-University Courses in Arts and Science in 1959 and the Three-Year Degree Courses in Arts and Science in 1960.

(2) Additional staff both in Science and Arts has been provided.

(3) Several posts of Readers by upgrading the posts of Lecturers have been created.

(4) Members of the staff take post-graduate classes in other colleges also.

(5) System of sessional and tutorials, class work assessment, terminal tests, etc. have been introduced.

(6) Training in N.C.C. and Physical Education has been provided. A separate battalion for girls has been created. Two Instructors have been appointed for P.T. and Sports.

(7) A College Library has been provided. The Library has at present about 30,000 books on Humanities and Science including text books which number about 2000.

(8) A Common Room for students and a cafeteria was built in 1961 at a cost of about Rs. 75,000.

(9) Two wings of the College building and B.Sc. Laboratories were constructed with the grant of Rs. 2·75 lakhs sanctioned by the University Grants Commission.

(10) Additional blocks for Home Science and Geography have yet to be constructed for which grants have been sanctioned by the University Grants Commission.

The Committee understand that the University has proposed the introduction of Post-graduate classes in Humanities and such subjects like Fine Arts, Music and Home Science. It is stated that many of the demands of the Women's College for additional staff, equipment, furniture and buildings have been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The Committee suggest that before any expansion of the post-graduate classes of the Women's College is undertaken the University Grants Commission should try to ascertain whether the post-graduate teaching of women can be done jointly with the boys—as is being done in most other universities. The Committee further hope that in case separate post-graduate classes for girl students are decided upon, the University Grants Commission may appoint a Visiting Committee with a view to see to what extent the facilities for under-graduate courses of studies created in the College during the Third Five Year Plan have satisfied the requirements and whether any further expansion of the activities of the College is called for.

College of Mining and Metallurgy.

62. Audit have observed in their Report for the year 1962-63 that machines and equipment (mostly manufacturing machines) worth a lakh of rupees are lying idle for the last 10 to 15 years in the College of Mining and Metallurgy for want of power and shed. The Committee have been informed that shed was provided two years ago for mining machinery only and not yet for metallurgy section; and that efforts are being made to provide power also as early as possible.

The Committee are distressed to find that costly machinery has been lying idle for about 15 years—an inordinately long period for want of power and shed in the College of Mining and Metallurgy, and that after the provision of shed only for the mining section, power has not been made available within two years; and that machineries and equipment of metallurgy section are still without any shed. The Committee cannot but feel unhappy that such a state of affairs can only be an indication of lack of seriousness on the part of the University authorities.

The Committee hope that care will be taken to ensure that the Department is provided with adequate accommodation and electricity without any further delay.

B. Affiliated Colleges

63. The following colleges and institutions are admitted to the privileges of the University at present:

(1) D.A.V. Degree College

(2) Rajghat Besant School

(3) Arya Mahila Degree College

(4) Vasanta College for Women

(5) Besant Kanya Maha Vidyalaya

Grants paid to these colleges and institutions during the last three years are given below:

Name of the College	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
1. D.A.V. Degree College .	41,508	43,848	49,332
2. Rajghat Besant College .	33,226	34,716	50,412
3. Arya Mahila Degree College .	..	9,492	14,424
4. Vasanta College for Women .	..	28,320	35,000
5. Besant Kanya Maha Vidyalaya	5,000	11,768	27,928

Number of students on rolls

The total number of students on the rolls of each of these colleges during 1964-65 was as follows:—

(1) D.A.V. Degree College	..	590
(2) Rajghat Besant School	..	9
(3) Arya Mahila Degree College	..	113
(4) Vasanta College for Women	..	230
(5) Besant Kanya Maha Vidyalaya	..	137

Difference in Standards

64. Asked about the control exercised by the University over the affiliated colleges, the representative of the Ministry of Education stated that the number of students to be admitted in each affiliated college is prescribed by the University, but no one from the Univer-

sity is associated with the respective authorities to supervise the admissions. There is also no standard of marks fixed by the University for admission in the affiliated colleges. Asked as to why there should be two standards for admission—one for the colleges directly under the University and the other for the affiliated colleges, the representative of the Ministry admitted during evidence that "..... this is an anomaly that different standards should be fixed for admission to the same courses run in colleges. This is merely by reason of the fact that one is run by the University and the other is affiliated. I agree that something should be done. I myself am surprised to find that no minimum standard has been fixed for the colleges."

The Committee understand that in the Delhi University, which has also affiliated and constituent colleges, the colleges are required to strictly adhere to the minimum requirements laid down by the University for admission.

The Committee are unhappy that there are different standards for admission of students in University Colleges and affiliated colleges in the Banaras Hindu University. The Committee suggest that steps should be taken by the University to bring the standards for admission in the affiliated colleges at par with those of University colleges.

Control and Supervision

65. The procedure for supervision and inspection of colleges admitted to the privileges of the University has been prescribed in the Ordinances. The Standing Committee of the Academic Council appoints a Committee for Inspection once a year which inspects the colleges and institutions admitted to the privileges of the University.

The Committee have been informed during evidence that the Report of the Inspection Committee is submitted to the Standing Committee, which sends a copy thereof to the Managing Committee of the College concerned and asks them to remove the defects pointed out before the next inspection takes place.

The Committee have also been informed during evidence that the shortcomings which have come to the notice as a result of such inspections are not of a very serious nature. There are, however, some deficiencies in the library, playgrounds and some other amenities for the students.

The Committee are happy to note there is a regular inspection of affiliated colleges in terms of 26 B(3) to (4) of the Statutes of the

University. They hope that the recommendations and observations by the Inspection Committee are duly complied with by the Colleges and other institutions admitted to the privileges of the University.

C. High Schools

66. The University is at present maintaining three schools:

1. Central Hindu School for Boys
2. Central Hindu School for Girls
3. Ranvir Sanskrit Pathshala

These schools were under the management of the Hindu University Society and they became part and parcel of the University in 1916 when the Hindu University Society was dissolved and the Banaras Hindu University was established.

The total expenditure on the above schools during each of the last three years was as follows:—

1962-63	Rs. 4,30,420
1963-64	Rs. 4,48,140
1964-65	Rs. 4,32,570

The University Grants Commission agreed to treat the entire expenditure on the schools as a liability on the Block Grant. In addition, the following grants were also received from the State Government during each of the last three years:

1962-63	Rs. 1,07,520
1963-64	Rs. 1,07,520
1964-65	Rs. 1,19,846

The income from fees during these years was as follows:

1962-63	Rs. 1,05,253
1963-64	Rs. 1,17,371
1964-65	Rs. 1,21,442

Academic Link

67. The number of students from the Central Hindu School and the Central Hindu Girls' School who were admitted to the Pre-Uni-

versity Courses in Arts and Science in the University during each of the last three years is as follows:—

	1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	New Admissions	Admissions from University's Schools	New Admissions	Admissions from University's Schools	New Admissions	Admissions from University's Schools
ARTS—						
Central Hindu College . .	39	6	66	9	N.A.	13
Women's College	46	12	62	19	N.A.	25
SCIENCE—						
College of Science	204	N.A.	360	119	N.A.	58
Women's College	41	23	54	16	N.A.	34

The Study Group of the Estimates Committee (1964-65) which visited the Banaras Hindu University in January, 1965 were informed that it was desirable that the University should run High Schools because the University can train boys to suit its own requirements and lay foundation for better standard of students.

The Committee have been informed that there is no academic link maintained between the University colleges and the schools. The staff of the University are not utilised to do any teaching work in these schools.

During the course of the examination of the estimates relating to the Ministry of Education—Visva Bharati University, the representative of the Ministry of Education stated in oral evidence that, "in Central Universities of Visva Bharati, Aligarh and Banaras, they have inherited a situation which has been perpetuated by legislation. The schools are part of these three Universities and according to the relevant Acts they have to be financed and managed by the Universities. He stated that in principle a University should not run any high school."

If it is contested that the students from the University Schools joining the University Colleges can help in improving the standard of students, the Committee feel that the purpose is unlikely to be achieved if the intake of such students in the University Colleges is as low as indicated in the table given above. So far as the standard of education is concerned, the Committee feel that unless the staff of the University take teaching work in the Schools, and develop and maintain even non-academic contacts with students of the Schools, the real purpose of maintaining the Schools under the University will not be served.

CHAPTER V

WELFARE OF STUDENTS

A. Students' Discipline

68. The Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee was set up in 1957 to examine among others the general state of discipline in the University and to enquire into the adequacy and effectiveness of the existing rules and procedure for ensuring proper conduct and discipline amongst the employees of the University. The Committee in its Report said that "the University has become a hot-bed of intrigue, nepotism, corruption and even of crimes of various description. It would appear that the ordinary law of the land is not in force within the campus, nor are the authorities of the University, who are entrusted with the maintenance of Law and Order within the campus, in a position to enforce these under well-known conventions."

The Estimates Committee wanted to know what the present state of discipline prevalent in the University was and were informed that students' discipline in the Banaras Hindu University during the last four or five years had been exemplary. It is also stated in the Annual Report of the Banaras Hindu University for the year 1962-63 that, "The discipline maintained by the students in the meetings, in class rooms and outside was excellent."

However, the above contention of the University is not borne out by the incidents which occurred in the University Campus in November, 1965 when the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1965 was being discussed in the Lok Sabha. The students of the University went on strike and held a meeting on the campus of the University on the 17th November, 1965 and later a large group of the students belonging to other institutions tried to force entry into the University but were kept out by the University authorities. The strike lasted from the 17th November to 29th November, 1965. No classes were held during that period. It is stated by the University that "The strike had been peaceful, no act of violence was committed by the students in any quarters. Students, in general, remained disciplined, and only a handful of them created trouble." The University has further stated that "the present state of discipline is overtly satisfactory. All classes are being held regularly

and students are attending their classes in the normal way. There is absolute peace everywhere in the University." Students again resorted to strike on the 3rd February, 1966 when some trouble arose with the police.

The Committee regret to note that after a lapse of about 7 years, the University has again been rocked by indiscipline twice within the last three months. Occurrence of these strikes is symptomatic of the bad state of discipline in the University and only shows that uneasy peace reigns in the Campus. The Committee regret that University's view of the discipline as "overtly satisfactory" is only indicative of their complacence and lack of contact with the students. Considering the delicate and brittle state of law and order in the University, the Committee cannot but emphasise the paramount need for maintaining a strict vigilance on the part of the authorities who are responsible for maintaining high academic standards and discipline within the portals of the University. A heavy responsibility also lies on Government and the University Grants Commission who should endeavour to analyse the causes of the malaise, which goes by the name of student-indiscipline, and effectively tackle the problem. The Committee understand that the Education Commission is already seized with the problem of students' discipline and hope that a satisfactory solution will be evolved in the light of their recommendations.

B. Proctorial System

69. In the University, the Chief Proctor is responsible for the discipline of the students outside the premises of the Colleges, Hostels and the University. He is assisted by other Proctors appointed by the University. The Proctors make enquires in all the cases of indiscipline of students and after securing suitable documentary evidence take such disciplinary action as the Chief Proctor may feel necessary subject to the overall control of the Vice-Chancellor or the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. The average time taken by a Proctor to complete an enquiry is about two days. The Chief Proctor has authority to fine a student to the extent of Rs. 25. The Chief Proctor has also the authority to question any student of the University on any matter affecting his college and residence and the student concerned is required to supply all the information.

Asked during evidence whether this system has worked satisfactorily, the representative of the Ministry of Education stated that "The University has reported that this system is working satisfactorily."

The Committee feel that the fact of repeated outbreak of indiscipline among the students is not indicative of the efficient running of Proctorial system and think that there is urgent need for improving and strengthening the working of the proctorial system in the Banaras Hindu University. The Committee also suggest that University Grants Commission should undertake periodical reviews of the working of the proctorial system in all the Central Universities so that the deficiencies noted therein could be removed.

C. University Campus

Grants & improvements

70. The following grants have been sanctioned by the University Grants Commission for improvement of the University Campus during 1963-64 and 1964-65 which have been fully utilised:—

Scheme	Amount paid during 1963-64	Amount paid during 1964-65
(1) Store Shed	125·00	..
(2) Electric Supply	5,127·64	..
(3) Amphitheatre	1,400·50	..
(4) Multipurpose Hall	1,50,000·00	25,000
(5) N.C.C. Building	50,000·00	8,000
(6) Improvement to Roads	80,000·00	5,000
(7) Play-grounds	20,000·00	..
(8) Post-Office Building	20,000·00	5,000
(9) Swimming Pool	2,00,000·00	59,933·38
(10) Road to Chittupur	5,000·00	..
(11) Administrative Office Building	4,688·42	..
(12) Water Supply	12,000·00	50,000
(13) Cycle Shed	..	6,000

The Committee have been informed that as a result of the above grants, amenities in the hostels have been increased. The playgrounds have been improved. Provision for indoor and outdoor games has been made. A building for the non-resident students has been constructed. A health centre has also been established to check up the health of the students periodically and improve their health.

The Committee need hardly stress that more attention should be given towards the development of the University Campus. A clean and healthy campus has a direct bearing on the academic efficiency of the University and is an index of the working of the administration.

Physical Activities

71. The Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee 1958 has observed in its Report that "It is a sad reflection that the University Campus which has been well-laid with extensive playfields has not been put to any proper use at all, and no healthy physical activities are undertaken by the students in the evening."

The representative of the University stated during evidence that, "I must confess that though the situation has slightly improved, it has not improved to a satisfactory extent."

The Committee suggest that concerted steps should be taken to encourage students to take part in various games and undertake healthy physical activities.

Water Supply etc.

72. The Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee has observed in its Report that, "Being a Central University, it would almost appear as if the State Government or the Local Board authority constituted by the State Government have not felt it their responsibility to do anything to alleviate the state of affairs existing at present in the University Campus. It has been pointed out that even the Local Board which is responsible for the area where the University is situated has done little or nothing for any kind of amenity that is required for the residents within the University, while such taxes as are levied on the residential quarters and hostels are being collected by this local authority. The University campus presents a unique instance of a place where the commonest amenities are not available—water supply, drainage, electric supply in some parts, proper roads, etc."

The Committee have been informed during evidence that the position with regard to the water supply scheme is that this has been reorganised and it is working satisfactorily at present. Almost all the roads in the Campus, have been repaired. The drainage scheme which was extended with the assistance of the Central Government and University Grants Commission is completed. The first phase of the electricity supply reorganisation is complete and the second phase is under execution. The grants were given by the University Grants Commission under the Campus Development Scheme for reorganisation of water supply, construction of roads and supply of electricity.

The amounts provided and spent for these purposes during the last three years are given below:—

	1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	Amount provided	Amount spent	Amount provided	Amount spent	Amount provided	Amount spent
1. Water Supply	3,08,000	4,817·28	..	16,931·19	1,50,000	..
2. Roads .	..	2,27,092·88	..	30,893·41	..	652·45
3. Drainage .	..	..	1,50,000	1,039·77	1,50,000	706·45
4. Sewage .	..	..	2,50,000	13,797·82	..	38,00·00
5. Electricity	..	..	3,50,000	21,605·53	3,50,000	..

The representative of the Ministry of Education stated during evidence that the State Government is levying the circumstantial property tax on the residents in the University Campus but they are not giving anything in return. The tax comes to about Rs. 40,000/- a year.

The Committee would suggest that the State Government who are levying taxes on the residents within the campus should be approached to contribute towards the improvement of water supply, drainage, roads, electricity etc. in the University campus.

D. Scholarships

Number of Scholarships

73. The present student: scholarships ratio in the Banaras Hindu University is about 4:1. The Study Group of the Estimates Committee (1964-65) which visited the University in January, 1965 were informed that the number of scholarships was not adequate. Many deserving and intelligent students do not get the scholarships. In this regard the students of the Indian Institutes of Technology are better off. They are awarded the following financial assistance:—

(1) 25% of the students enrolled are granted scholarships at the rate of Rs. 75/- per month for 12 months plus tuition fees for the whole year;

(2) Another 25% of the students are granted full freeship (of tuition fees) payable for the whole year;

(3) In addition a large number of general scholarships and research scholarships of Rs. 500/- and over are made available to each department.

The different types of scholarships available in the Banaras Hindu University may be seen at Appendix IV.

The Committee understand that the Banaras Hindu University had approached the University Grants Commission for sanctioning the award of schoalrships to the undergraduate students of the integrated courses in Technology on the pattern obtaining in the Indian Institutes of Technology. This proposal was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on the 7th October, 1964. The Commission expressed the view that some selected University institutions should work at the level of the Indian Institutes of Technology. The Commission also desired that a Committee of Experts with representatives from All India Council of Technical Education and Indian Institutes of Technology be appointed to examine the question of development of Engineering and Technological institutions in the Universities. It has been stated that a committee has been appointed by the Commission and the matter is under consideration.

The Committee note that the number of scholarships at present awarded to the students of Banaras Hindu University is not adequate and many deserving students do not get them. The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission should consider the question of increasing the number of scholarships not only in the courses of Technology but in other non-technical courses as well.

Delay in payment of Scholarships

74. The Committee are given to understand that there has been no written complaint from the students regarding delay in the payment of scholarships to them. But sometimes the students approach the officers complaining delay in the payment of scholarships. The reasons for such delay are generally due to the late receipt of the sanctions and funds in the University office. The University reopens only in the month of July. The Admissions go on till the end of the month. The students then apply for various scholarships. Even the award of University endowed scholarships cannot be made earlier than September. Sometimes it takes even more time. As far as the Government of India scholarships and other scholarships are concerned, it takes much longer time to get the sanction letters. Funds are received subsequently. Sometimes all this takes even 4 to 5 months and the students who are supposed to receive the scholarships monthly have to wait till February or March.

The University tries to make payment of the scholarships to the students as soon as funds are available for the purpose. In some cases, *e.g.*, the University Grants Commission scholarships, payments are made immediately on receipt of the letter sanctioning the award of scholarship without waiting for the receipt of funds as per their directions. In other cases, the payment of scholarship is made to the students immediately on receipt of the bills and funds from the departments concerned.

The Committee are much concerned about the inordinate delay that takes place about the receipt of sanction letters in respect of Government of India and other scholarships. The Committee would like to stress the importance of quick disbursement of scholarships which have a direct bearing on the financial resources available to the students and as such delay in disbursement is likely to affect their academic course. The Committee would also like that the entire procedure for the disbursement of scholarships should be reviewed by the University Grants Commission so that the scholarships may be disbursed every month or at the latest every quarter.

E. Hostels

Available Accommodation:

75. One of the most important features of the University is its residential character.

It is stated in the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee Report that:—

> "There is another aspect of the development of the Banaras Hindu University which has to be taken into consideration. Limited as the numbers were at one stage, most of the students were resident within the campus of the University. But as numbers increased the present number being somewhere near 10,000, students had necessarily to seek accommodation anywhere in the city of Banaras, although a few lodgings are supposed to have been accepted by the University as approved lodges. The result has, therefore, been that there has been a great deal of pressure for admission into the hostels of the University.
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> * * * *
>
> The irresistible conclusion that has been forced on us from the evidence placed before us is that the University is in an unfortunately bad predicament. It is not functioning as

it should or as it was intended by its eminent founder. It has lost its all-India character and is not at present a residential University by any stretch of imagination."

The hostel accommodation at present available in the University is as follows:—

Name of the Hostel	No. of seats	Allotted to
1	2	3
(1) Vivekanand Hostel . . .	220	Engineering College
(2) S. C. De Hostel . . .	184	Do.
(3) Lambdi Hostel . . .	288	Do.
(4) Rajputana Hostel . . .	288	Engineering College
(5) Ram Kishna Hostel . . .	150	Do.
(6) Dhanrajgiri Hostel . . .	288	College of Mining & Metallurgy
(7) Morvi Hostel . . .	288	College of Technology
(8) Gurtu Hostel . . .	168	90 Science College
(9) Bhagwan Dass Hostel . .	165	78 College of Min. & Met. 80 Law College, 50 College of Indology 20 Library Science 15 Research Scholars
(10) Radhakrishnan Hostel . .	168	College of Agriculture
(11) C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer Hostel	120	Research scholars of all Faculties
(12) Broacha Hostel . . .	460	Science College
(13) Birla Hostel . . .	460	Central Hindu College

1	2	3
(14) Ruiya Hostel . . .	220	160 College of Medical Sciences. 60 Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya
(15) Womens' Hostels . . .	368	50 College of Medical Sciences 75 Central Hindu College 35 Science College 8 College of Indology 3 Teachers' Training College 4 Engineering College 3 College of Music & Fine Arts 5 Law College 170 Women's College 10 Foreign students 5 Library Science Students
(16) King Edward Hostel (17) Annie Basant Hostel (18) Hostel No. 1 . . .	400	T.T.C. and other Colleges
(19) Mahendravi Hostel . . .	65	25 Central Hindu College 25 Science College 15 College of Music & Fine Art

Total Seats 4300

New Hostels:—The following new hostels will also be ready for occupation during the current year. This will provide another 486 seats.

1 New Engineering College Hostel	220	For Engineering College students

2	New Medical College Hostel for boys	216	For post-graduate Institute of Indian Medicine and College of Medical Sciences.
3	New Medical College Hostel for girls	50	For students of the College of Medical Sciences and the Post-graduate Institute of Indian Medicine.

In the year 1958, the number of hostels in the University were 18 with a capacity of 2384 seats only. About 3370 seats were allotted in these hostels by providing double seats in about 40% of the rooms. In the Ruiya Hostel and Women's Hostel some rooms were triple seated.

The number of hostels remained the same till the year 1962-63. However, during this period additional rooms were constructed in some of the hostels which provided 338 additional seats. The Mahendravi Lodge was also taken over as a hostel of the University. With these additions and by providing double seats in some more rooms, the University was able to allot about 3750 seats in these hostels during the year 1962-63. It may be mentioned here that the seats in the Ruiya Hostel decreased as eleven rooms were given to the N.C.C. and one to Book Depot.

Since 1962-63 the following new hostels have been constructed:—

		Seates
1963-64	Vivekananda Hostel 200 rooms	220
1964-65	Ramakrishna Hostel	150
1965-66	New Engg. Hostel to be named Nehru Hostel .	220
	New Medical College Hostel (Dhanwantri Hostel for boys)	216
	New Medical College Hostel (Kasturba Hostel for Girls)	50
		856

Additional accommodation for 1250 students has been proposed under the Fourth Plan to enable the Technical College students and

Post-graduate students to be provided with single seated accommodation. The total estimated cost of this project is Rs. 50 lakhs of which Rs. 30 lakhs are given first priority and Rs. 20 lakhs as the second priority to be sanctioned during the Fourth Plan.

Allotment of rooms

The number of students on rolls and the number of students residing in the hostels during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 was as follows:—

	1963-64	*1964-65*
Number of students on rolls	7414	7803
Number of students residing in the Hostels .	4066	4266

This means that hostel accommodation is available to about 55% students.

The allotment of seats in the hostels at present is based on the general principle that 50% will be single seated and 50% will be double seated. The Administrative Wardens may make alterations in the distribution of single and double seated rooms as may be most helpful to the students. Final year students of the Five Year Integrated Courses in Technology, Post-Graduate students of all Colleges and research scholars are allotted single seated rooms. All other students are given double seated rooms. The boarding charges are Rs. 100 per annum per students.

It is stated that the hostel accommodation in the University is not adequate.

The Committee appreciate that in view of present financial stringency there may be difficulties in the construction of more hostels for providing residential accommodation to students. A sizeable percentage of students has therefore to remain outside the University campus. The Committee would suggest that the University should try to maintain as many approved lodges as possible in the city. These lodges should be put under the charge of authorised wardens of the University.

The Committee also suggest that University should ensure that students living outside the University campus or the approved lodges do reside with bonafide guardians.

Standard of accommodation and messing arrangements

76. The allotment of seats in the hostels of the University is made college-wise. Each hostel is under the supervision of an Administrative Warden who is assisted by other wardens. Checks are exercised by them to ensure that proper standards and sanitary conditions are maintained in their respective hostels. The Principal of the College concerned exercises overall supervision over the hostel under his charge.

Messes in the University hostels are managed by the students themselves. The University has provided kitchen and other accommodation and facilities for running the messes. Students join in small groups, manage their messing arrangements; and distribute the expenditure amongst themselves. Cooks are given space in the University, and about 15 to 20 students collect together according to their food habits and the particular cook fixes the rate and the students are supplied food by that cook. The University has no control over the menu. Charges vary from Rs. 36 to Rs. 70 per student per month depending upon the food habits. The students exercise general supervision over the messing arrangements.

The representative of the Ministry has stated during evidence that although a check is maintained so far as food is concerned, the position is not satisfactory.

The Committee are not happy about the way the messes comprising only small groups of 15 to 20 students are organised, as they cannot help in developing community feeling among the students.

The Committee suggest that the University may examine the feasibility of organising messes comprising of larger number of students. The Committee further recommend that the University Grants Commission should consider whether it is possible to render any financial assistance to the University by way of providing salaries of cooks and meeting the cost of utensils etc.

The Committee also suggest that the University should exercise adequate checks in order to see that wholesome food is served to the students.

F. Canteens

77. The Committee have been informed during evidence that there are no canteens in the University which are run on a no-profit no-loss basis. The canteens are run by the contractors, but the prices are

controlled. The University has approached the University Grants Commission for financial assistance in order to make the canteen arrangements in the University adequate and already in some hostels, the canteens have been started. During evidence the representative of the University stated that, "The present arrangements need considerable improvement."

The Committee recommend that steps should be taken to improve the existing canteen arrangements in the University. They also suggest that the canteen should be run on a no-profit no-loss basis and active participation of the students in their management should be encouraged.

G. Physical Education

78. The Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee has observed in its Report that, ".....although the Campus is so big and there are large pieces of ground for various games to be played, the playgrounds presented a deserted appearance." Obviously the students have never felt the urge to play." The Committee have been informed during evidence that efforts have been made to improve the playgrounds. A hockey and football stadium has been constructed and a cricket stadium is under construction. It was stated that "though the situation has slightly improved, it has not improved to a satisfactory extent."

There are only 6 Physical Instructors in the University whereas the number of colleges in the University is 13.

The Committee feel that the present strength of Physical Instructors is inadequate considering the number of colleges and students in the University. They suggest that the arrangements for Physical Education in all the Central Universities should be reviewed by the University Grants Commission and deficiencies made good as early as possible. The Committee would also stress the need for providing separate facilities for girls students in the University.

H. National Cadet Corps

79. The Compulsory NCC Training was launched in the Banaras Hindu University in 1963. In the Rules, Regulations and Ordinances governing the admission of students in the University it has been provided that:—

1. Every student, whose name is on the rolls of the University shall, unless exempted under the provisions of these ordinances, undergo NCC Training during the period of his study in the University.

2. Every student seeking admission to any of the courses of study in this University shall give a written undertaking duly endorsed by his guardian, that he shall undergo the NCC training.

3. The application for admission of a candidate shall be rejected if such application does not contain the aforesaid undertaking on the prescribed form.

4. The period of compulsory NCC training shall be three years provided, however, that if student has undergone NCC Training previously, he be given exemption protanto.

A student may exempted from NCC Training only on any one or more of the following grounds:—

(i) That he is medically unfit for NCC Training;

(ii) That he suffers from some disability because of which he cannot be enrolled in the N.C.C.;

(iii) That he is an over-seas student of Indian origin or foreign student in India;

(iv) That he is a Post-graduate student in one of the Faculties of the University;

(v) That he is a student of the Teachers' Training College;

(vi) That he is a student who is in full time employment;

(vii) That he is a student above the age of 26 years or below fifteen.

(viii) That he is a student of IV or Vth Yr. of the Integrated Courses in Civil, mechanical, electrical, metallurgical, chemical, silicate and mining Engineering.

(ix) That he is a student who has already done three years of NCC Training in the University or in the recognised colleges and institutions.

The expenditure on the NCC is shared between the Central Government and the State Government on a 50: 50 basis. No grant is given to the University for this purpose. The ceiling on the expenditure is decided upon by the Ministry of Defence according to certain norms.

Asked during evidence whether the students show enthusiasm for attending the NCC, the representative of the University stated, "I must confess that they go under compulsion and not voluntarily."

The Committee feel that apart from the broad national interest the N.C.C. training is in the interest of the students themselves inasmuch as it keeps them physically fit and also instils in them a sense of discipline. The Committee feel unhappy to be informed that the students of the Banaras Hindu University join N.C.C. under a sense of compulsion and not voluntarily. The Committee suggest that Government may undertake an educative campaign highlighting the benefits accruing out of N.C.C. training so that the students may join the N.C.C. with greater enthusiasm. The Committee feel that effective measures should be taken to see that the number of exemptions from the N.C.C. training are reduced as much as possible.

I. Health

Medical Department and Hospital

80. The University has got a Medical Department which runs its dispensaries including one located in Women's Hostel. A University Health Centre has also been established which will provide the following services:—

Impersonal Services:

(i) Regular bacteriological and chemical analysis of campus water supply from multiple points and assessment of its role in incidence of preventible gastro-intestinal diseases among the residents.

(ii) Prevention of soil pollution by open air defaecation by 1500 persons daily to eliminate the starting point of all diseases transmitted through faecal circulation in the campus community.

(iii) Plugging up of other lapses in environmental sanitation including health hazards in community messes.

(iv) Facilities for free stools examinations to all residents with a view to assess the levels of clinical and sub-clinical preventible gastro-intestinal diseases among residents.

Personal Services:

(i) Medical examinations by medical boards on prescribed individual medical record envelopes.

(ii) Specialist diagnostic and treatment services for all students filtered out for deviations from normal by medical boards.

(iii) Preventive laboratory examinations for blood, urine and stools.

(iv) Prevention immunisation like revaccinations, TAB Inoculations, protection against tetanus, tuberculin testings followed by BCG and scheduled booster doses during stay in the University.

(v) Health Counselling.

In addition, the University has its own Hospital—Sir Sunderlal Hospital—with all specialist services attached with the College of Medical Sciences. The Hospital has got 450 beds and the occupancy is 100 per cent. The number of emergency cases attended to per month is about 300, out of which about 50 would be major cases. The Hospital has got a separate Traumatic Survey Block, a clinic of Nuclear Medicine and a section of Ayurvedic Medicine. The total expenditure on the Hospital during the last three years has been as follows:

1961-62	Rs. 3,46,563
1962-63	Rs. 5,46,380
1963-64	Rs. 6,98,740

Asked during evidence about the contribution of the State Government in running the Hospital, the representative of the University stated, "Nothing from the State Government. So far as University Grants Commission is concerned, it is covered by the block grant; there is no separate grant."

The Committee feel that efforts should be made by the Central Government/University Grants Commission to persuade the Uttar Pradesh Government to meet atleast some portion of the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Hospital as bulk of the patients in the Hospital are non-University persons coming from near about villages of Uttar Pradesh, and providing medical facilities to them is the responsibility of Uttar Pradesh Government.

Medical Check up of the students

81. The representative of the Ministry of Education stated during evidence that "The medical facilities for resident students are considered adequate. So far as the non-resident students are concerned, the University has certain proposals under consideration for imparting those facilities."

The University is also contemplating to establish a Research-cum-Contributory Health Centre in the Campus under the aegis of the Departments of Social and Preventive Medicine of the College of Medical Sciences. This Unit which is of a unique nature will integrate all the resources to provide (a) model health services (b) teaching and research in Social medicine especially operational research in comprehensive medicine and (c) valuable research data. It is also proposed to attach a small Research-cum-Publication Unit with the centre for annual research publication for catelysing comprehensive health care on community basis.

Asked during evidence whether any periodical medical check-up of the students was done, the representative of the University stated, "We do it once a year". However, from the written information furnished by the University, it appears that periodical medical examination of the students used to be conducted regularly till the year 1962-63. In 1963-64, the health examination was conducted only partially.

The Committee feel that the medical check-up that was being done regularly upto 1962-63, should have been continued or rather improved upon. They find no justification for conducting only partial health examination during 1963-64 as regular medical check up is of great importance for the proper development of the students. They would urge that adequate arrangements should be made for having periodical health check-up and for providing medical aid to all the students on its rolls. The Committee hope that the question of providing suitable medical facilities to the non-resident students would also receive urgent consideration by the University and the University Grants Commission.

J. University Employment and Guidance Bureau

Working of the Bureau

82. The University Employment Bureau was set up in June 1959 in the Banaras Hindu University in co-operation with the Uttar Pradesh Government with a view to provide assistance to the students in finding suitable jobs by bringing them in touch with the employment market. The Bureau is a unit of the Employment Service Organisation of the Government. It functions under the over-all supervision of the Vice-Chancellor and the Advisory Committee appointed by him for the purpose. In 1962 the Bureau was renamed as the University Employment and Guidance Bureau.

The Bureau caters to the needs of both the past and present students. Its functions include:

(i) Providing Vocational Guidance and assistance in matters of choice of courses.

(ii) Carrying out investigations for the purpose of testing the students in relation to the Employment Market with a view to suggesting adjustment in the courses if necessary in the light of demands.

(iii) Rendering of employment assistance.

The Bureau has registered a steady and significant progress in the work and expansion of facilities to the students in all its functions given above. During the year 1963-64, out of 438 applications registered for employment for University graduates 25 secured employment through the University Employment Bureau.

The Bureau maintains a career Information Room equipped with career and guidance literature with suitable self-help and self-improvement books in addition to prospectuses, catalogues, information relating to scholarship/training facilities, educational courses, Small Scale Industries, employment opportunities, Travel Grants, Competitive Examinations, Foreign studies, current vacancies etc. The Career Room, which has 21 sections has the following special features:—

(i) Techniques of self-directions, and stimulation have been adopted along with visual aids;

(ii) Reference cards have been provided to trace the relevant information;

(iii) The section of Self-Employment displays details of over 100 Small Scale Industries which could be started with small capital. Information assistance for setting up the Industry is provided.

(iv) A separate Section gives information about careers in the Defence Services; Army, Navy and the Air Force;

(v) Separate Section on 'National Development' provides details of the Plan projects, Government of India undertakings manpower-requirements etc.

(vi) Foreign Studies Section.

Simultaneously with this information, guidance for travel grants/ Foreign Exchange regulations, passport and visa facilities have also been made available for ready reference.

The Career Information Room has become a source of greater attraction not only for the students but also for the guardians and guidance workers. The number of visitors using Career Information Room has been as follows:—

1959 and 1960	1300
1961 and 1962	3989
1963 and 1964	4040

The number of students who took advantage of the facilities during 1963 and 1964 is as follows:

Research Scholars	45
Post-Graduates	310
Graduates and undergraduates	587
Others	69
Total	1011

A list of the guidance material compiled and brought out by the Bureau may be seen at Appendix V.

While the Committee note the facilities provided by the University Employment and Guidance Bureau, they feel that the number of students taking advantage of the facilities provided by the Bureau is meagre and that the number of placements during 1963-64 is rather small. The Committee would suggest that a concerted drive should be made so that more and more students avail of the facilities provided by the Bureau and the number of placements may also be adequate so as to induce the students to avail of the opportunities.

Part-time employment for the students

83. It is stated that in 1962-63, about 35 students, recommended by the University, secured part-time jobs as "Tourist Guides" with the local Tourist Bureau during the busy season. During evidence the representative of the University stated that none were recommended for the purpose during 1963-64 and 1964-65.

In a written note furnished by the University it has been stated as follows:—

"In the session 1963-64 the Dean of students contacted the Tourist Information Officer about recruitment of guides

from the University. He agreed and suggested that the boys may be interviewed in the office of the Dean of Students on the 22nd February when he would also be present. The boys turned up at the office but the Tourist Information Officer did not come on that day nor on the next day as suggested by him on phone. The Dean therefore asked all the boys to contact the Tourist Information Officer directly."

The Committee find that only in 1962-63, 35 students secured part-time jobs as tourist guides, and in subsequent years no student got any such job due to lack of co-ordination between the University and the Tourist Bureau. In such a case, the matter should have been taken up with/through appropriate higher authorities. The Committee feel that such lack of co-ordination between different departments of Administration should not be allowed to thwart any scheme, however minor, intended to give some benefits to the students.

The Committee feel that with high incidence of unemployment even among the educated young men, there may not be much scope for the introduction of the system of "earning while learning" prevalent in many advanced countries. The Committee still suggest that the Government may consider the feasibility of adopting that system in Banaras Hindu University along with other Universities, as that it might be helpful to the students coming from indigent sections particularly from rural areas.

K. Non-Resident Students Centres

84. The Committee have been informed that a non-resident student centre has been set up in the Banaras Hindu University. In this Centre there is a text book library, a reading room, indoor games facilities, cafeteria and washing facilities. The University Grants Commission has given the grant to cover the entire expenditure of the centre except for the text books which have been transferred from the Library of the University.

The Committee have further been informed that there is also a Centre in Kamachha in the city where there are playground facilities as well as facilities for indoor games. However, there are no facilities yet for a Library.

The Committee are unhappy about the lack of adequate care and *guidance for the* non-resident students who form about 45 per cent

of the total students and who in the absence of such care and control tend to take part in demonstrations sometimes ending in violent acts of indiscipline. The Committee hope that the University will pay much greater attention for providing some amenities and facilities to such students. As such, the Committee hope that more than one such centre will be set up in different parts of the city and all these will be properly equipped with the necessary facilities.

L. Gandhi Bhavan

85. The Committee have been informed during evidence that the proposal to construct Gandhi Bhavan in the Banaras Hindu University is under correspondence with the University Grants Commission and the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. The University Grants Commission and the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi will contribute jointly towards the construction of the Gandhi Bhavan.

The Committee hope that Gandhi Bhavan will be constructed soon in the Banaras Hindu University where comprehensive literature and other educational facilities relating to the life and works of Mahatma Gandhi will be available for the benefit of the students. The Committee feel that scope and purpose of such Bhavans should not be confined only to the life and writings of Gandhiji but also cover the philosophy and socio-economic ideas underlying the movement conducted by Gandhiji.

The Committee would also like to draw the attention of the Government to their recommendation on the subject contained in their Eighty-Second Report (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—University of Delhi.

CHAPTER VI

FINANCE

A. Grants

86. The quantum of financial assistance received by the University from the Central Government, University Grants Commission, State Government and other resources during each of the last three years is as follows:—

I. *Under normal maintenance.*

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) University Grants Commission	81,58,524 (includes Rs. 9,58,524 towards revision of pay scales)	91,00,000	96,00,000 (Perliminary)
(2) State Government . .	3,84,634	5,13,954	4,70,440
(3) Other sources . . .	39,67,770	44,24,900	35,76,430

II. *Earmarked Funds. (Including Development Schemes, Special donations and grants and other Special Funds.*

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
(1) University Grants Commission.	54,02,098	61,39,989	70,10,696
(2) Government of India. .	5,75,496	19,07,348	22,15,117
(3) State Government . .	2,11,412	5,60,337	1,54,792
(4) Other sources . . .	13,00,808	11,61,973	12,19,560

87. The Budget of the Banaras Hindu University is divided into the following sections:—

(1) Normal Budget
(2) Development Budget
(3) Earmarked Funds Budget including Debts, Deposits, Advances and Reserves.

The Block Grant payable by the University Grants Commission to the University is estimated on the net difference between the normal estimated income of the University (excluding the Block Grants) and normal estimated approved expenditure.

88. The procedure followed at present for the preparation of the Budget Estimates is given below:

(1) NORMAL BUDGET

(a) *Part I. Standing Charges*

This covers provision for expenditure on staff and other expenditure for the normal running and maintenance of the University, which is worked out under the following two heads:—

(i) expenditure on permanent posts and such other temporary posts as may be sanctioned from time to time by the University, the expenditure on which is to be met from the maintenance (Block Grant) grant.

(ii) other normal expenditure e.g. Lab. expenses, postage, telegram, contingencies, T.A., Repairs to buildings, etc. estimated on the basis of the actuals of the past two years.

(b) *Part II. Additional requirement for Normal Expansion*

This covers the expenditure on new posts that are necessitated by the growing normal activities of the University and the additional expenditure on other normal items.

(2) DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

Part III. Development (Plan) Budget

This includes provision for meeting the expenditure on the Development Schemes sanctioned under the various Five Year Plans. Provision is made keeping in view the likely progress is the imple-

mentation of the sanctioned schemes. The estimates include the expenditure on—

(i) Staff

(ii) Other charges.

(iii) Capital, items, *viz.* Buildings, Furniture Equipment Books, etc.

(3) EARMARKED FUNDS:—

Part IV—Earmarked (Special Funds) including Debts, Deposits and Advances

This includes the Budget provision in respect of earmarked funds, endowment for scholarships, chairs, etc. and all other special funds.

89. The preparation of the Budget Parts I, II and III for the next financial year commences in July and after scrutiny by the Finance Committee they are sent to the University Grants Commission by the 30th September. After taking into account the funds that may be available to them; the University Grants Commission intimates to the University normally by the 15th December, the amount likely to be made available to the University as maintenance (Block) Grant for the following year. On receipt of this information the University recasts the estimates after merging Part II into Part I budget with such changes as may be necessary in view of the availability of funds. The final budget as approved by the Finance Committee and the Executive Council of the University is then sent to the University Grants Commission before 31st March.

As regards the Part III Budget (Development Budget). The University Grants Commission sanctions payment of funds to the University within the ceiling originally agreed to, according to the progress of the expenditure.

Payments of funds towards the sanctioned schemes are made by the University Grants Commission on the submission of the Progress Reports.

90. It is stated that the Block Grant for the current year *i.e.* 1965-66, payable by the University Grants Commission is Rs. 99.00 lakhs. In addition, the Commission has agreed to give further amounts necessary to meet the Dearness Allowance obligations to the staff.

The Committee have been informed during evidence that the University Grants Commission has a Committee which assesses the actual needs of the university before it gives block grant. Budget

and audited accounts of the university are examined by the University Grants Commission for determining the grant.

B. Development Schemes

91. The position with regard to the Development Schemes of the Banaras Hindu University has been stated as follows:—

Second Plan Schemes

1. Actual Total Grants sanctioned for 2nd Plan period Schemes	Rs. 2,10,24,016
2. Actual expenditure by the end of Second Plan period against (1) above.	Rs. 83,39,296
3. Estimated expenditure by the end of Third Plan in respect of Second Plan Schemes	Rs. 1,98,77,154
4. Spill over to the Fourth Plan in respect of 2nd Plan Schemes	Rs. 5,70,500

Third Plan Schemes

1. Total Grants	Rs. 2,78,19,394
2. Estimated expenditure by the end of Third Plan	Rs. 2,14,72,276
3. Likely spill over to the Fourth Plan.	Rs. 63,29,900

92. In a written note submitted by the Banaras Hindu University, it is stated that the following schemes have not progressed in accordance with the planned programmes:—

1. Promotion of Advance Training and Research Centre of Advance Study in Philosophy.
2. Women's College Building.
3. Agriculture College.
4. Law College.
5. Development of College of Technology (Building).
6. Consolidation and development of the Department of Civil, electrical and Mechanical Engineering at the College of Engineering.
7. Grants-in-aid for Development of Agriculture College (Scientific Equipment and Library Books and Journals).
8. Grants-in-aid for introduction of 5 years Integrated course in Engineering and Technology (Building).
9. College of Mining and Metallurgy (Building).

10. College of Medical Sciences (Building).
11. Book grant for all Technical Colleges.
12. Construction of Teachers Hostel.
13. Law College Book grant.
14. Re-organisation of courses in Applied Arts (Building).
15. Separate Library Building for Women's College.

From the written material furnished by the Ministry, it is gathered that the reasons for non-utilisation of the grants are the following:—

(1) Delay in the preparation of estimates for buildings, etc.

(2) Delay in the receipt of sanctions of the schemes from the University Grants Commission;

(3) Non-availability of import licences;

(4) Difficulties in getting foreign exchange;

(5) Shortage of cement and other building materials; and

(6) Shortage of wagons for transportation of materials for construction.

The Committee are distressed to note that there are heavy shortfalls in expenditure on the Second Five Year Plan schemes so much so that the University could only utilize a sum of Rs. 83,39,296 against the total sanctioned grant of Rs. 2,10,24,016 *i.e.* only about 40 per cent of the sanctioned amount; and the balance had to be carried forward to the Third Plan period. The spill-over from the Third Plan to the Fourth Plan period in respect of Third Five Year Plan schemes is comparatively less than that of the previous Plan, but it is still large inasmuch as a sum of Rs. 63,29,900 out of Rs. 2,78,19,394 will have to be carried forward.

The Committee are unhappy that the practice of carrying forward important works from one Plan period to another has persisted in almost all the Central Universities. The Committee can hardly over-emphasise that every effort should be made to complete the outstanding schemes within the Plan period itself. The Committee suggest that a phased programme may be drawn up in advance for implementation of schemes to be included in the Fourth Plan so that the factors which have hampered the progress in the current and previous plans do not hold up the progress of work in the next Plan.

Scheme for development of Humanities in Central Hindu College:

93. It is stated that the scheme for the development of Humanities in the Central Hindu College was sanctioned in December, 1959. Plans and estimates were then prepared and they were finally approved by the University Grants Commission in March, 1961. The work was then started. The amounts allotted and the expenditure incurred so far under various heads on this scheme is as follows:—

Head	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	Amount Allotted	Expenditure	Amount allotted	Expenditure	Amount allotted	Expenditure	Amount allotted	Expenditure
1. Central Hindu College and Psychology Laboratory . .	9,50,000	4,09,023	10,00,000	69,002	6,00,000	3,25,143	6,00,000	6,23,722
2. Library expansion including Reading Room . . .	2,90,000	23,330	2,90,000	1,49,018	18,75,000	3,357	75,000	3,419
3. Re-roofing and Re-modelling of Amphitheatre	76,770	75,961	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Construction of a Large Hall .	3,00,000	..	3,00,000	..	3,00,000	..	3,00,000	..
5. Additional Wing to the Bharat Kala Bhavan	1,05,000	73,423	10,000	2,797	..	..	1,05,000	97,416
6. Furniture and Equipment for new building	..	..	1,79,000	3,505	1,70,000	..	1,70,000	33,344
TOTAL . . .	17,95,000	5,86,664	17,79,000	2,24,322	11,45,000	3,28,500	12,45,000	7,57,901

It is stated that progress could not be achieved as anticipated in view of the difficulty in getting cement, steel etc.

The Committee are not happy about the slow progress in the implementation of the scheme for development of Humanities in the Central Hindu College of the Banaras Hindu University.

Regarding the difficulties being experienced by the Universities about supply of cement, building materials etc. the Committee would like to reiterate their recommendation contained in part 12 of their Eighty-second Report (Third Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Education—University of Delhi.

Time Lag in the sanction of Schemes

94. The list of the development schemes of the Banaras Hindu University included in the Third Plan which were sanctioned by the University Grants Commission (i) in less than six months; (ii) more than six months but less than a year and (iii) over one year from the date of their receipt from the University is as follows:—

(i) Schemes sanctioned by the University Grants Commission in less than six months:

Name of the Scheme	Date of submission	Date of approval
1. Development of College of Technology	July, 1964	Oct. 1964
2. Campus Works Project . . .	Jan., 1963	Feb., 1963
3. Diploma Course in Physical Education	May, 1964	Sept., 1964
4. Instruction of Dancing in Women's College	May, 1964	Sept., 1964
5. Additional staff for Pre-Medical Course and B.Sc. Ag. Pt. I . .	April, 1964	June, 1964
6. Construction of shooting range .	Dec., 1962	Dec., 1962
7. Molecular Biology Section . .	Feb., 1965	March, 1965
8. Multi Channel Analyser . .	March, 1965	May, 1965
9. Lives of Religious leaders . .	Aug., 1963	Sept., 1963
10. Additional Professorships in Physics	April, 1964	Aug., 1964
11. Nuclear Medicine	Jan., 1965	March, 1965

(ii) Schemes sanctioned by the University Grants Commission in more than six months but less than a year:

	Name of the Scheme	Date of submission	Date of approval
1.	Proposals for the Development of various Departments of the University consolidation scheme	Dec., 1961	July, 1962
2.	Scheme of Archaeology	Sept., 1963	April, 1964
3.	Expansion of Engg. College under National Emergency	Aug., 1963	June, 1964
4.	Sanction of Grants to the Department of Metallurgy	Nov., 1964	Jan., 1965
5.	Grants-in-aid to Bharat Kala Bhavan	Jan. 1963	Oct., 1963
6.	Professional Course in Agriculture Medicine	Jan., 1961	Nov., 1961
7.	Institution of Diploma Course in Russian language	July, 1963	Dec., 1963
8.	Additional posts for College of Music & Fine Arts	June, 1963	Dec., 1963
9.	Grants-in-aid for Numismatics	March, 1963	Oct., 1963
10.	Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy	October, 1963	April, 1964
11.	Construction of separate Library Block for Women's College	May, 1964	March, 1965
12.	Creation of post of Lecturer in Indian Philosophy/Religion	May, 1964	Oct., 1965
13.	Diploma Course in Chinese	Jan., 1964	Nov., 1964
14.	Workshop for Science College	June, 1964	Nov., 1965
15.	Sports Pavillion	March, 1964	Aug., 1965
16.	Linguistic studies	May, 1964	March, 1965

(iii) Scheme sanctioned by the University Grants Commission in more than one year:

	Name of the Scheme	Date of submission	Date of approval
1.	Re-organisation of course in Fine Arts	May, 1962	April, 1965
2.	General Education—Financial Assistance for	Nov., 1960	Oct., 1965
3.	Change over from 3 years to 4 years Degree Course in Pharmaceutics	Dec., 1961	June, 1963
4.	Development of Post—Graduate studies in Pharmaceutics	Feb., 1964	June, 1965

	Name of the Scheme	Date of submission	Date of approval
5.	Consolidation and Development of under graduate Education in Engg. College	Aug., 1963	Oct., 1964
6.	Introduction of Five Year Integrated course in Technology . . .	Aug., 1960	Jan., 1965
7.	Post-graduate course in Mining .	June, 1963	June, 1965
8.	Development of Agriculture College	June, 1963	Sept., 1964
9.	Grants for the Department of Psychology	April, 1963	Sept., 1964
10.	Seminar on Applied Geography .	Jan., 1964	April, 1965
11.	Training of Foreign students .	March, 1964	June, 1965
12.	Creation of the post of Reader in Ore-dressing	April, 1963	May, 1965

The Committee are distressed to find that between the University and the University Grants Commission, some schemes have taken as long as 4 or 5 years to be finalised and they feel that something is wrong in the procedure of sending the schemes to, and accordance of sanctions by, the University Grants Commission. As delays of this nature have an unsettling effect on the standard of education and also cause an avoidable increase in cost, the Committee would urge that the University Grants Commission may make a thorough review of the existing procedure for sanction of schemes sent by the universities with a view to streamline the same and eliminate delays at all levels.

C. Irregularities in Accounts

Meetings of the Executive Council held outside Banaras

95. It is stated that meetings of the Executive Council of the Banaras Hindu University held outside Banaras during 1961—65 were as follows:—

11th May, 1961	Nainital
12th, 15th and 16th May, 1962	Nainital
19th August, 1962	New Delhi
10th and 11th November, 1962	New Delhi
17th and 18th May, 1963	New Delhi

In connection with the holding of meetings of the Executive Council outside Banaras in May 1961, it is stated that:

> "The members come from different and distant parts of the country. They are all busy persons and are members of many bodies also. Meetings of the Executive Council have therefore to be fixed after ascertaining the convenience of all the members. The meeting cannot be held unless at least four members (excluding the Vice-Chancellor) are in a position to come to Banaras. Some meetings, including the one held at Nainital on the 11th May 1961, had therefore to be arranged outside Banaras."

The Audit in their Report for the year ending 31st March, 1962 have taken objection to the payment of DA/TA to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Registrar for going to Nainital to attend the meeting in May, 1961, due to the fact that they were on leave during the period but all the same DA/TA was paid to them. The audit objection, however, has since been settled.

The Committee are not convinced with the reasons advanced by Government for holding the meetings of the Executive Council outside Banaras. The Committee are unhappy that DA/TA should have been claimed by and paid to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar for attending the meeting at Nainital when actually they were staying at Nainital on leave during that period.

The Committee depricate the action of the Executive Council in regularising the payment of travelling allowance inspite of the fact that as the two officers had not actually undertaken the journey. The Committee feel that meetings of the Executive Council and other Authorities should invariably be held within the University Headquarters.

Wasteful expenditure on advertisements

96. The Audit in their Report for the year 1962-63 have taken serious objection to the expenditure being incurred on advertisements for filling the Teaching and Administrative posts. The expenditure on this score during the last three years has been as follows:—

1962-63	Rs. 1,27,190
1963-64	Rs. 1,07,969
1964-65	Rs. 1,28,055

In a written note furnished to the Committee, it is stated that:

"Efforts are being made to avoid wasteful expenditure incurred by the University on advertisements in newspapers for filling the Administrative and Teaching Posts. Proposals in this respect have been invited from the Internal Audit Section of the University."

The Committee feel that the expenditure being incurred by the Banaras Hindu University on the advertisements for filling the teaching and administrative posts is rather on the high side. They suggest that the expenditure on this score should be closely watched so that it can be kept to the barest minimum.

Internal Audit System

97. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Reviewing Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to suggest Block Grant to be given to the University for the quinquennium 1956—61, the University secured the services of a whole-time internal Audit Officer from the Defence Accounts Department. The Internal Audit Department in the University started functioning in December, 1957.

The department works directly under the control of the Treasurer. It is carrying out the following items of work:—

(i) Audit of initial accounts of teaching and non-teaching departments of the University and pursuance of objections;

(ii) Physical verification of cash and stock of the above;

(iii) Checking proforma accounts of Pharmacy, Press, Electric and Water Supply, Agriculture Farm, Dairy etc.

(iv) Convening of Standing Committee to finalise outstanding objections; and preparation of Internal Audit Report;

(v) Financial advice and audit opinion on matters referred to by Registrar/Honorary Treasurer/Pro-Vice-Chancellor/Vice-Chancellor;

(vi) Checking of fixation of pay of the teaching and non-teaching staff of the University;

(vii) Any other special work or enquiry entrusted *e.g.* attending committee, framing draft rules.

During the course of the audit of Departments etc. it is seen that:-

(1) Rules, Ordinances and Procedure are properly followed by them.

(2) Revenue is realised according to the properly assessed demands and is correctly accounted for in the accounts records.

(3) For every expenditure there is an appropriate authority and that care is taken in incurring the expenditure as a man of ordinary prudence would take for spending his own money, *i.e.* cannons of financial propriety are observed.

The Audit done by Internal Audit is post audit and the same is carried out on percentage basis that is some months accounts in a year are checked in detail whereas others are generally scrutinised.

The Internal Audit Officer is assisted by two Superintendents, eight audit checkers, three typists and one record clerk. Two Audit parties, one under each Superintendent carry out audit according to programme under over all supervision of the Internal Audit Officer. Irregularities, shortcomings and discrepancies are brought to the notice of the Head of the Unit concerned and minor omissions and discrepancies are got corrected on the spot. Other items are included in the Rough Audit Notes of the department which are submitted to the Treasurer for orders. Thereafter the Rough Audit Notes alongwith orders of the Treasurer are sent to the Heads of the Departments for compliance and reply. On receipt of final reply, compliance is verified and outstanding items showing objections, reply of the department and pre-audit comments are put up to Standing Committee of the Finance Committee for decision. The decisions of the Standing Committee are communicated to Heads of Departments for compliance and the Internal Audit Report along with the recommendations of Standing Committee are submitted to Finance Committee and thereafter to the Executive Council for consideration.

The Committee feel that the Internal Audit System is not functioning properly as is evident from the large number of audit objections appearing in the Audit Reports year after year. They cannot but emphasise the imperative need for improving the working of the internal audit system.

The Committee are unhappy over the delay in the finalization of Internal Audit Reports. They note that the Internal Audit Report for the year 1961-62 could only be considered by the Executive Coun-

cil in March, 1964 and the Reports for subsequent years are yet to be ready. The Committee are of the view that the delay in the finalization of these Reports is likely to frustrate the very purpose for which the Internal Audit System has been set up in the University.

D. Maintenance of Accounts Records

98. The Audit in their Report for the year 1962-63 have stated that ".....during the course of Audit, it was observed that records prescribed under various rules and regulations for effective control over the finances and accounts of the University were not being maintained." In a written note furnished by the Banaras Hindu University, it is stated that the University has taken the following steps to properly maintain the records prescribed under various rules and regulations for effective control over the finances and accounts of University:

(i) Efforts are being made to comply with the provisions of the rules;

(ii) Internal arrangements are being made to ensure that regular reconciliation of the figures of receipt and expenditure between the Central Office and various Departments is done quarterly with effect from 1965-66;

(iii) The monthly reconciliation of cash balances is being done;

(iv) Appropriation check Register II in proper form has been started;

(v) The Suspense Accounts Register has been opened;

(vi) Necessary instructions have been issued to the University Engineer to ensure that the Stores Accounts are maintained in proper form as per Accounts Rules;

(vii) The question of preparing Proforma Accounts in proper form is under consideration.

The Committee cannot but feel unhappy that proper vigilance was not being kept over the maintenance of records prescribed under the rules and regulations of the University. The Committee note the steps now taken by the University for proper maintenance of records so necessary for effective control of the University finances. They hope that a strict watch would be kept in this direction so that objections of the nature made by Audit do not recur.

CHAPTER VII

MISCELLANEOUS

A. University Press

99. The University Grants Commission provides grants to universities for establishing or improving their printing presses. The Commission's share of non-recurring expenditure is limited to 2/3rd of the approved cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1·21 lakhs. The recurring expenditure on staff, contingencies etc. for running the press has to be met by the university concerned.

The Banaras Hindu University Press has been partially modernised with the assistance received from the University Grants Commission. The expenditure incurred on this partial modernisation is about Rs. 1,80,000. For modernisation of the remaining portion of the Press, the University has submitted a scheme to the University Grants Commission which is under their consideration. The estimate of the scheme is about Rs. 5 lakhs.

The Committee have been informed that the Press is run on commercial basis. The figures of the income and expenditure for the last three years is as follows:—

	Income	Expenditure	Difference
1961-62	Rs. 4,50,272	Rs. 4,56,502	Rs. 6,210
1962-63	Rs. 5,01,956	Rs. 4,77,950	Rs. 24,026
1963-64	Rs. 5,54,400	Rs. 5,52,097	Rs, 2,303

The Press is running in two shifts since 1963 to cope with heavy rush of work. Now the University proposes to start the third shift.

The Committee note that there was a loss of Rs. 6,210 incurred by the Banaras Hindu University Press in 1961-62. The profits in 1962-63 were Rs. 24,026 but in 1963-64 they slumped down to Rs. 2,303 only. The Committee hope that continuous and concerted efforts will be made to augment the profits of the Banaras Hindu University Press which is run on commercial lines.

B. Electricity and Water Supply Service

100. The Electricity and Water Supply Service is under the overall supervision of the Principal of Engineering College. There is a Foreman-incharge of General Administration who looks after the smooth running of this Service.

The following grants have been given by Government/University Grants Commission for this Service:

(i) For Electric Supply Reorganisation scheme sanctioned during the First and Second Plan periods—Rs. 9,55,127·64.

(ii) For Water Supply Reorganisation Scheme sanctioned under the Second Plan (spill-over under the Third Plan—Rs. 3,27,965)—Rs. 8,00,085·00.

(iii) For additional staff for the Electricity and Water Supply Department:—

(1) Supervisor—1.
(2) Fan Attendant—1.
(3) Asstt. Lineman—1.
(4) Khalasi—1.

The income and expenditure of the Electricity and Water Supply Service for the last three years has been as follows:—

	Income	Expenditure	Difference
1961-62	Rs. 6,36,116	Rs.5,31,140	Rs.+1,04,976
1962-63	Rs. 6,82,750	Rs.5,62,527	Rs.+1,20,223
1963-64	Rs. 8,63,212	Rs.5,17,376	R.s+3,45,836

The representative of the Ministry of Education stated during evidence that, "In my view, they are making a profit which they should not. For 1963-64, Rs. 8,63,000 is the income and Rs. 5,17,000 expenditure from Electric and Water Supply."

The Committee hope that the rates charged by the Electricity and Water Supply Service are comparabe to the rates prevalent outside the University. The Committee suggest that the profits made by the Electricity and Water Supply Service should be utilised for further development of the University.

C. Publications

101. The Committee have been informed that the value of the publications of the Banaras Hindu University costing Rs. 10 and above each which are lying unsold for more than three years is Rs. 25,000 approximately. Some of these publications are as old as thirty years.

The Committee have also been informed that steps have been taken to maintain proforma accounts. Formerly they were not being maintained.

The Committee appreciate that some publications e.g. the reprint of the source materials of Indian philosophy may take long time to be sold out; but other publications should not be allowed to remain accumulated for indefinite period and proper publicity should be given of the publications so that interested public may purchase them. The Committee consider that an assessment of the likely demand of each publication should be made so that the University may not find itself burdened with unsold publications and that proper care should be taken for the preservation of the unsold copies.

The Committee hope that proforma accounts will be maintained regularly as they are necessary for sound accounting.

D. Book Depot

102. Before 1962-63, the Banaras Hindu University Book Depot used to sell books to students at 10 per cent rebate. For the imported books, the exchange, was calculated on the official rate of exchange at 0·80 paise per shilling. From 1962-63, the sale of books to the students was stopped due to administrative reasons and difficulty in getting foreign exchange. The Committee have been informed that the sale of books to the students at reduced prices is being taken up again.

The Banaras Hindu University Book Depot has been serving a useful purpose inasmuch as it has been supplying books published in India and abroad which ordinarily would not be easily available to the student community. The Committee hope that the sale of books will be resumed by the Banaras Hindu University Book Depot at an early date. In view of the difficulties experienced by the Book Depot in getting foreign exchange for importing books, the Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission should consider the question of releasing necessary foreign exchange to the Banaras

Hindu University and all other universities for the purpose of importing books which are not published in the country.

E. Maintenance and Construction Works

103. The Public Works Department of the Banaras Hindu University performs the following functions:—

Maintenance Works:

(1) Repair and maintenance of all University Buildings costing about Rs. 5 crores.

(2) Repair and maintenance of all University furniture in the Colleges, Laboratories, Hostels and Office etc.

(3) Repair and maintenance of water installation and gas installation in the Colleges and Laboratories, including overhead tanks in the University.

(4) Repair and maintenance of installations in the Colleges, hostels and residences and of drainage, sewerage and storm water drains in the University.

(5) Repairs and maintenance of all roads and approach roads which are approximately 22 miles in length and culverts as well as the Banaras Hindu University Air Strip.

(6) Maintenance of road side gardens.

Improvement Works:

(7) Planning and executing all additions, alterations and improvement to the existing building and residential quarters etc. to bring them to the standard prescribed by the University Grants Commission.

(8) Planning and making furniture required for the various buildings and departments of the University.

Development and New Construction Works:

(9) Planning, estimating, executing all University Grants Commission original schemes costing upto Rs. 1·00 lakh or so and extension of existing Buildings to any amount and other schemes of the University funds of any amount. (Planning estimating and executing all schemes above the value of Rs. 1·00 lakh sanctioned by the University Grants Commission are being entrusted to the Architects).

(10) Drawing up of requirements and preliminary proposals from the Principals of Colleges for all major schemes entrusted to the Architects for Planning design and execution.

(11) Planning and executing the schemes of improvement of water supply, improvement of Storm Water Drains and Sewerage.

(12) Selection and setting up of sites of all works.

General Works:

(13) Handling of all works entrusted to the Architects including getting approval of all plans, estimates tenders and agreements for all materials.

(14) Settlement of rates of extra items, claims and disputes of all contracts.

(15) Arrangements for all University functions, convocations, examinations and meetings of the Building Committee, its Technical Sub-Committee and Tender Committee etc., drawing up the agenda and proceedings.

The total expenditure incurred on works by P.W.D. in 1963-64 is as follows:—

1. Repairs and maintenance of buildings and roads.	Rs. 4,51,786
2. Capital works of improvements and alterations out of normal budget.	Rs. 1,60,804
3. Furniture out of normal budget.	Rs. 1,11,925
4. Stock.	Rs. 9,19,833
5. Capital works carried out by P.W.D. (Buildings & Roads).	Rs. 18,02,786
6. New furniture for new buildings.	Rs. 3,25,916
7. Capital works carried out by the Architects.	Rs. 17,02,583
Grand Total	Rs. 54,75,943

The P.W.D. is at present handling works costing about Rs. 2·00 crores. Besides the University has submitted schemes to the Uni-

versity Grants Commission for the Fourth Five Year Plan for additional buildings costing more than Rs. 5·00 crores.

It has been stated that all contracts are given after calling tenders. Works above the value of Rs. 1 lakh sanctioned by the University Grants Commission are placed before the Tender Committee with the Vice-Chancellor as the Chairman. Tenders for works costing less than Rs. 1 lakh are placed before the Technical Sub-Committee of the University with the Principal of the Engineering College as the Chairman. After the tenders are considered by these Committees, they are finally approved by the Building Committee of which the Vice-Chancellor is the Chairman.

The Committee are informed that the Executive Council of the University have appointed M/s. Master, Sathe & Kothari, Delhi as Architects for major works above Rs. 1 lakh on terms approved by the University Grants Commission, *viz.*, a total charge of 4 per cent on the actual expenditure of new works entrusted to them for planning, estimating and supervision.

The total expenditure on the construction staff during the year 1963-64 was as follows:—

1. P.W.D. staff.	Rs. 1,35,472
2. Architects Fees 4 per cent.	Rs. 68,103
3. Staff under Architects paid by the University.	Rs. 21,167
	Rs. 2,24,742

It has been stated that the strength of the P.W.D. staff requires strengthening in view of the quantum of work required to be done during the Fourth Five Year Plan. It has also been stated that it would be necessary to have "other minor facilities as a Jeep in the Department, two trucks, quarters for Junior Staff, telephone, etc. which would add greatly to the efficiency of the work".

The Committee feel that in view of the increased workload of the Public Works Department and the increased outlay expected during the Fourth Plan period, a review of the staff position of the Public Works Department of the University is called for. The Committee would suggest that while designing for buildings for the University, special attention should be paid to their architectural lay-out, so that the University complex presents a consistency and harmony of architectural style, in conformity with the spirit and tradition of the *Banaras Hindu* University.

CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSION

104. The establishment of the Banaras Hindu University in 1916 was an event of great significance in the history of educational development of the country. Situated on the banks of the Ganges in the holy city of Banaras, it got the locational benefit to inherit and breathe in the noble tradition of Indian culture and civilisation. Further, it was founded by the great nationalist leader Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya whose contribution in the political and educational field in this century is of an outstanding nature. This University occupies a special place in the country's educational history as it is the first all-India University, the first Central Government University, the first residential and unitary University and the first University with some special objective and mission. Another special feature of this University was that it was founded more on popular than on Government initiative. Sir Harcourt Butler while introducing the Banaras Hindu University Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council only tried to give expression to the enthusiastic desires of the vast number of people of India for such a University; and popular contributions for the foundation of this University, as a pre-condition of the Government sponsoring it, was of the order of Rs. 50 lakhs.

This University along with Santiniketan can be called one of the earliest expressions of India's urge for the spiritual and moral revitalisation of her culture and civilisation along with the cultivation of modern science and technology. The intention of Malaviyaji in founding this University was more or less the same as inspired Tagore in founding the Santiniketan which later developed into the Visva Bharati and then the Visva Bharati University, *i.e.*, re-discovering the soul of India. His idea was to make this University distinct from other Universities in the sense that it would make intensive study of the intellectual, cultural and spiritual achievements of the Hindu society and would be conducted in line with famous Universities of olden days, *viz.*, Takshila, Vikramshila, Nalanda, etc. One of the purposes of this University was the revival of Sanskrit and the special study of Hindu philosophy and culture. Malaviyaji believed that by giving religious and ethical content to education, it would be helpful for the students in the formation of their character

and outlook. He also believed that it would be easier to mould and form the character of the impressionable young students in a residential University. He expected that the students would thus be better disciplined and more conscious of their obligations to the society and to the country.

The Committee, however, have been pained to note that in many respects the high idealism and objectives which inspired Malaviyaji for the foundation of this University, have not been fulfilled and it cannot be claimed to-day that students reading in, or coming out of this University, generally speaking, make a distinctive type of students or citizens.

105. The Committee would not like to enter into the question of the designation of this University as it is the subject matter of legislation before the Parliament. But at the same time, the Committee cannot but note that in the foundation stone and in the monogram, both of which were designed during the life time of Malaviyaji, the name of the University was put as Kashi Visva Vidyalaya in Sanskrit and in Hindi and Banaras Hindu University in English. In all the publications of the University, this monogram is still being printed. The present designation of the University, *i.e.* Banaras Hindu University, was given in the Bill which was introduced by Sir Harcourt Butler in the then Imperial Legislative Council in 1915; and this was followed by the establishment of another Central University—the Aligarh Muslim University. In the course of the discussion of the Bill on the Banaras Hindu University in the Council, some members objected to this denominational designation. Malaviyaji did not express his dissent from the Government in the designation given to the University. But he said "the University will be a denominational institution but not a sectarian one. It will not promote narrow sectarianism but a broad liberation of mind and a religious spirit which will promote brotherly feelings between man and man". **The Committee feel that the issue involved is primarily a political and national one and should be treated as such; and it will be the task of statesmanship to find a solution which is in keeping with the best interest of the nation against the background of the social and political changes which, with the passage of time, and in the course of historical evolution, have made a deep impression on our national being, also of the broad outlook enunciated in the Constitution and, above all, of the secular ideology of the State.**

106. It has been stated earlier that the Banaras Hindu University was the first all-India University set up by the Central Government.* From its inception, it was conceived to be an all India institution and not a regional University like other Universities. The Act also envisages it to be an all-India University.

The Committee hope that to maintain its all-India character, the Government and the University Grants Commission will pay due attention to the composition of the Court and the Executive Council and other academic bodies as also in the recruitment of staff and admission of students—which as already pointed out in paras 22 and 42 left much to be desired—so that the University can live up to its ideal as an all-India institution.

107. The Banaras Hindu University was established as a unitary and residential University. The Committee have, with regret, to note that neither the residential character nor the purpose of the residential University has been fulfilled. The Committee note that about 45 per cent of the University students live outside the campus over whom it could not be said that there is proper or adequate supervision. Even within the campus the standard of discipline has not proved to be satisfactory.

108. The Committee have already suggested that for the non-residential students, strict watch should be kept over their residence and accommodation. Those students who are not staying with their parents or any bona fide guardians, should be put in approved hostels within the city in the charge of wardens, with adequate facilities and amenities provided in those hostels. The Committee

*Till the advent of the Montague-Chelmsford reforms in 1921, the system of government evolved by the British was completely unitary—the so-called provinces being subject to the control of the Governor General who had to take orders from the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State again as a member of the British Cabinet was responsible to the British Parliament for good Government of this country. Hence all the Universities which came into being prior to 1921, namely, the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras (1857), the Punjab University (1882), the Allahabad University (1887), the Banaras Hindu University (1916) and the Aligarh Muslim University (1920) were all established by Acts of the Central Government. With the transfer of 'education' to the Provincial List consequent upon the coming into force of the Govt. of India Act, all the aforesaid Central Acts barring the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1916 and the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920 were repealed and replaced by Provincial Acts. The Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University Acts remained in the Central Statute Book as relating to Central Universities. The other two Central Universities are the Delhi University and Visva Bharati University which were established in 1922 and 1951 respectively by Acts of the Central Govt.

feel that this arrangement should continue till the authorities can provide more hostel accommodation within the University campus. The Committee would like to emphasise that student indiscipline very often is the result of a sense of frustration and lack of healthy outlet of their spare energy and lack of socially beneficial opportunities to utilise their spare time. Hence the provision of proper amenities and facilities along with proper guidance and contact is an essential item for fostering a sense of discipline.

109. The Committee note that after 1946, *i.e.* after the death of Malaviyaji, eminent persons came to the University as Vice-Chancellors, including Dr. Radhakrishnan the present Rashtrapati, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, Dr. Amarnath Jha and others. But almost all of them had to leave the University with a sense of frustration and sorrow because of group politics and undesirable trends among the students and/or the teachers.

The Committee feel that this University should not be considered just like any other University but should be expected to maintain its distinctive character and to function in the background of the high expectations and objectives which inspired its great founder. The Committee hope that the Government and the University Grants Commission will see to it that the University is able to function in full conformity with these objectives.

The Committee would expect that the University authorities, the teachers and the students will take it as a mission to see that the high objectives underlying the founding of the University are realised.

110. The Committee note that this University is a pioneer among Indian Universities in introducing some of the technological courses, particularly in mining and metallurgy. The Committee hope that determined efforts will be made to improve the staff, equipment, laboratories, libraries and other facilities in the Faculty of Technology so that the University may keep pace with the developments in other technological institutions recently set up by Government and is able to play its worthy role in the teaching of these scientific and technological subjects in the country.

NEW DELHI;

March 26, 1966.

Chaitra 5, 1888 (*Saka*)

ARUN CHANDRA GUHA,

Chairman,

Estimates Committee.

APPENDIX I

(*Vide* para 39 of the Report)

List of marks allotted for sessional and tutorial work in the final examination of all the courses in the Banaras Hindu University:

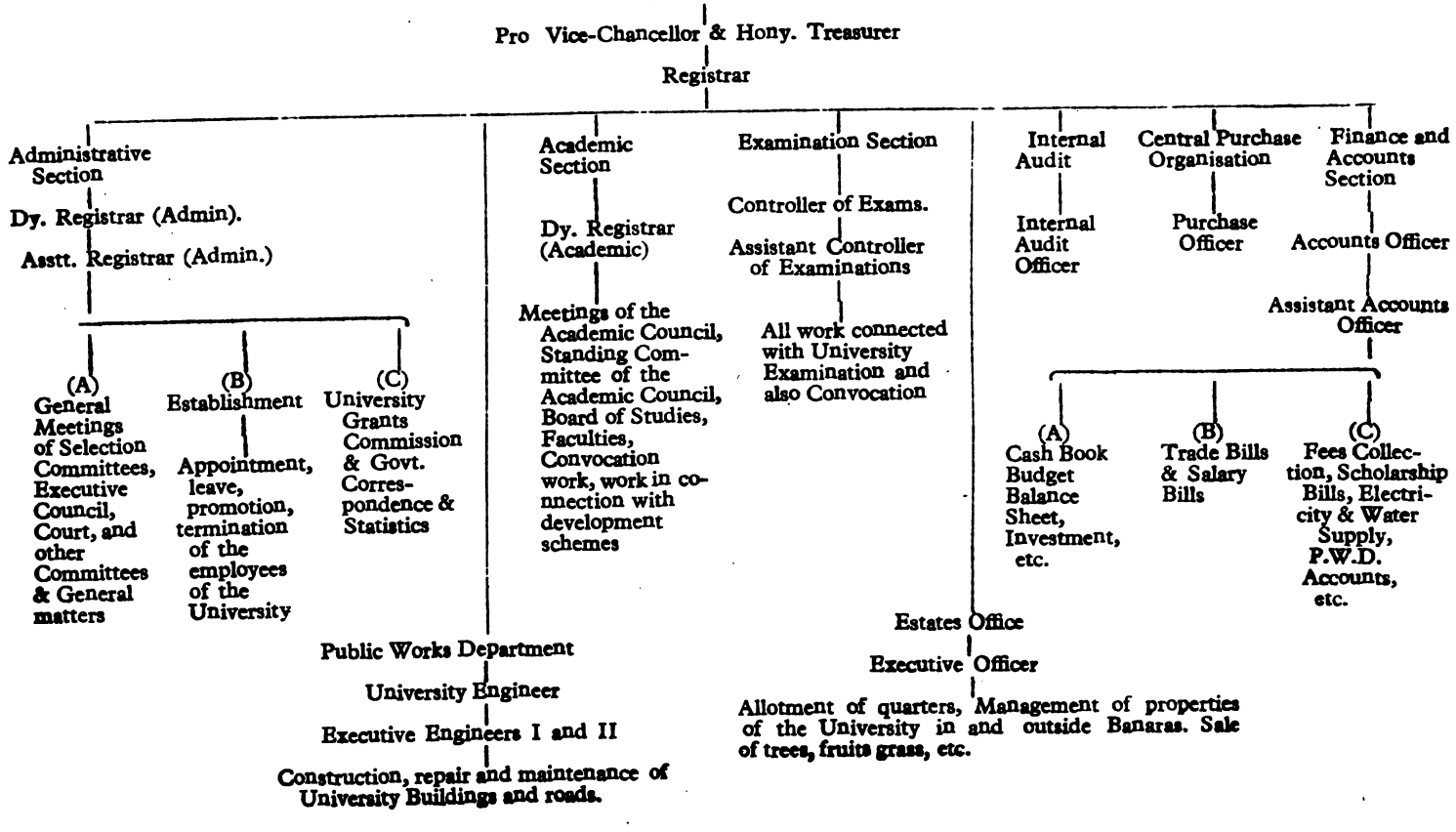
S. No.	Name of the course	Marks allotted
1	2	3
1.	(*a*) 5th Year of the Integrated Course in Electrical Engineering	600
	(*b*) 5th Year of the Integrated Course in Mechanical Engineering	600
	(*c*) 5th Year of the Integrated Course in Civil Engineering	600
2.	(*a*) 5th Year Integrated Mining Engineering	700
	(*b*) 5th Year Metallurgical Engineering	700
3.	(*a*) 5th Year Chemical Engineering	800
	(*b*) 5th Year Silicate Technology	700
4.	4th Year Integrated Courses in Pharmaceutics	240
5.	B.Sc. Agriculture Part IV	264
6.	M. Sc. Agriculture	75
7.	(*a*) Three-Year Diploma Course in Music	200
	(*b*) Three-Year B. Mus. Course	250
	(*c*) M. Music	200
	(*d*) D. Music	325
	(*e*) Three-Year Diploma Course in Karnatak Music	200
	(*f*) Three-Year Diploma Course in Fine Arts	100
	(*g*) Three-Year Degree Course in Fine Arts	250
8.	(*a*) Shastri	50
	(*b*) Acharya	50
9.	Diploma in Statistical Methods	50
10.	B. Ed.	100
11.	M. Ed.	100
12.	B. Com.	400

1	2	3
13.	B.Sc.	300
14. (*a*)	M.Sc. in Geophysics	60
(*b*)	M.Sc. in Geology	20
(*c*)	M.Sc. in Botany	40
15.	B.A.	300
16.	LL.B.	100
17.	M.Sc. Min. Engg.	350
18.	M.Sc. Met. Engg.	800
19.	LL.M.	30
20.	M.Sc. Chem. Engg.	200
21.	M.Sc. Silicate Tech.	220
22.	M.A. in A.I.H.C. & Archaeology	125

APPENDIX II

(*Vide* para 49)

Present set-up of the office of the Banaras Hindu University with brief functions



APPENDIX III

(*Vide* para 52 of the Report)

List of Faculties and Colleges in the Banaras Hindu University

S. No.	College	Faculties and Departments
1	2	3
1.	Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya	(*i*) Faculty of Theology (*a*) Department of Theology (*b*) Department of Religious Instruction (*c*) Department of Mimamsa and Dharma Shastra (*ii*) Faculty of Oriental Learning (*a*) Department of Sahitya (*b*) Department of Vyakarana (*c*) Department of Jyotish (*d*) Department of Darsan
2.	Central Hindu College	(*iii*) Faculty of Commerce Department of Commerce (*iv*) Faculty of Arts (*a*) Department of Mathematics (*b*) Department of Philosophy (*c*) Department of History (*d*) Department of Politics (*e*) Department of Economics (*f*) Department of English (*g*) Department of Hindi (*h*) Department of Arabic, Persian and Urdu (*i*) Department of Psychology (*j*) Department of Foreign Languages (*k*) Department of Indo-Sumerian Studies (*l*) Department of Indian Languages
3.	College of Indology	(*m*) Department of Sanskrit and Pali

1	2	3
		(*n*) Department of Art and Architecture (*o*) Department of Indian Philosophy and Religion (*p*) Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture and Archaeology
4.	Teachers' Training College	(*q*) Department of Education
5.	College of Science	(*v*) Faculty of Science (*a*) Department of Physics (*b*) Department of Chemistry (*c*) Department of Botany (*d*) Department of Zoology (*e*) Department of Geology (*f*) Department of Geography (*g*) Department of Spectroscopy (*h*) Department of Geophysics
6.	Women's College .	Arts Section under Faculty of Arts Science Section under Faculty of Science
7.	Law College .	(*vi*) Faculty of Law Department of Law
8.	College of Music and Fine Arts	(*vii*) Faculty of Music and Fine Arts (*a*) Department of Vocal Music (comprising both Hindustani and Karnatak) (*b*) Department of Instrumental Music (comprising both Hindustani and Karnatak) (*c*) Department of Musicology (*d*) Department of Painting (*e*) Department of Plastic Arts (*f*) Department of Applied Arts
9.	Engineering College .	(*viii*) Faculty of Technology (*a*) Department of Mechanical Engineering (*b*) Department of Electrical Engineering (*c*) Department of Civil and Municipal Engineering
10.	College of Technology	(*d*) Department of Silicate Technology (*e*) Department of Pharmaceutics (*f*) Department of Chemical Engineering and Technology
11.	College of Agriculture	(*g*) Department of Agriculture
12.	College of Mining and Metallurgy	(*h*) Department of Mining (*i*) Department of Metallurgy

1	2	3
13.	College of Medical Science	(ix) Faculty of Medical Sciences (a) Department of Ayurveda (b) Department of Surgery (c) Department of Medicine (d) Department of Anatomy (e) Department of Pathology (f) Department of Biochemistry (g) Department of Pharmacology (h) Department of Preventive and Social Medicine (i) Department of Physiology (j) Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology (k) Department of Microbiology (l) Department of Opthalmology (m) Department of Radiology (n) Department of Forensic Medicine (o) Department of Paediatrics (p) Department of Nuclear Medicine

APPENDIX IV

(*vide* para 73)

List of Scholarships

Name of scholarship	Amount of scholarship	Number of scholarships
1. Government of India, Scheduled Caste, Backward Class Scholarship for Day Scholars of Arts	Rs. 27/- p.m. Rs. 35/- p.m. Rs. 45/- p.m. Rs. 60/- p.m.	230
Government of India Scholarship for Backward Class and Scheduled Tribes—Hostellers	Rs. 40/- p.m. Rs. 50/- p.m. Rs. 60/- p.m. Rs. 75/- p.m.	
2. Government of India Scholarships to Foreign scholars—		
Cultural Scheme	Rs. 250/- p.m.	29
Colombo Plan	Rs. 250/- p.m.	
Commonwealth	Rs. 250/- p. m. & Rs. 450/-p.m.	
Reciprocal	Rs. 250/- p.m. & Rs. 450/- p.m.	
3. Government of India National Loan to 1st class scholars on the basis of income		70
4. Government of India National Merit Scholarship to 1st class scholars in order of Merit: [awarded on the basis of income (upto 110/- p.m.)].		65
5. Government of India scholarship (Merit-*cum*-Means)	Rs.75/- p.m. plus Tuition fee	160
6. Government of India Merit scholarship	Rs. 100/- p.m.	20

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Name of scholarship	Amount of scholarship	Number of scholarships
7. Government of India Scholarships to scholars from Non-Hindi Speaking States	Rs. 105/-p.m. & Rs. 125/- p.m.	13
8. Government of India, Ministry of Health scholarship for Post Graduate Courses in Indian system of Medicine .	Rs. 200/- p.m.	20 Fellowships 40 Scholarships
9. Government of Rajasthan Merit cum Means and Loan .	Rs. 50/- p.m. Rs. 75/- p.m. & Rs. 600/ p.a. respectively	25
10. Government of Assam, Engg. Scholarship, Merit & Research	Rs. 60/- p.m. Rs. 75/-p.m. & 20/- & Rs. 200/- p.m. respectively	65
11. Government of Manipur and Tripura	Rs. 40/- to Rs. 80/- p.m.	8
12. Government of Jammu and Kashmir Loan Scholarship .	Rs. 1,000/- p.a.	15
13. Government of India Research Training Scholarship .	Rs. 250/- p.m.	60
14. N.E.F.A. Scholarship .	Rs. 80/- p.m.	3
15. Government of Himachal Pradesh Scholarship (Tech.) .	Rs. 60/-, Rs. 80/- p.m.	3
16. Government of Andhra Pradesh, Merit and other scholarships .		15
17. Government of Punjab Engineering Loan on the basis of income		12
18. Government of Orissa Loan, on the basis of income . . .	Rs. 30/- to Rs. 75/- p.m.	55

	Name of scholarship	Amount of scholarship	Number of scholarships
19.	U.G.C. Research scholarship .	Rs. 200/- & Rs. 250/- p.m.	140
20.	Government of U.P. Merit and other scholarship . . .	Rs. 16/-, Rs. 20/- Rs. 30/-, Rs. 35/- p.m.	200
21.	Government of India Atomic Energy Scholarship . . .	Rs. 100/- & Rs. 150/- p.m.	16
22.	Government of India scholarship to Blind	Rs. 75/- to Rs. 125/-	4
	Government of India scholarship to Research Scholars in Traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas .	Rs. 150/-	1
	Government of India Research Scholarships in Humanities and Science	Rs. 100/- p.m.	30
23.	Other Miscellaneous Trust Funds and agencies scholarships	Rs. 20/- p.m. to Rs. 50/- p.m.	30
24	B.H.U. Endowed and other Merit Scholarship (as per list attached)		550
25.	C.S.I.R. Research Fellowship	all above Rs. 200 p.m.	125
26.	U.G.C. Research Fellows		15
27.	U.P. Research Committee Fellow		17
28.	Ford Foundation		5
29.	Indian Council for Agricultural Research		7
30	Atomic Energy (Defence)		3
31	P.L. 480 (American Grant)		9
		TOTAL	2035

Merit Scholarships

For candidates passing with merit in the University exam. given below	Value of scholarship per month	No. of scholarships	Class & College
(1) Admission . . .	Rs. 15/-	2	1 in P.U.C. Science College 1 in P.U.C. Science Women's College
(2) P.U.C. (Arts) . .	Rs. 20/-	2	B.A. Pt. I, Women's College
(3) P.U.C. (Science) . .	Rs. 20/-	2	I Yr. Int. Course in Tech., C.H.C.(K)
(4) B.A. Part I . . .	Rs. 20/-	2	B.A. Pt. II, Women's College, B.H.U.
(5) B.A. Part II . . .	Rs. 20/-	2	B.A. Pt. III, Women's College
(6) B.A. Part III . . .	Rs. 25/-	2	M.A. (Previous) Central Hindu College
(7) B. Com. Pt. I. . .	Rs. 20/-	2	B. Com. Part II, C.H.C.
(8) B. Com. Part II . .	Rs. 20/-	2	B. Com. Part III, C.H.C.
(9) B. Com. Part III . .	Rs. 25/-	2	M. Com. (Previous) C.H.C.
(10) B.S.c. Pt. I . . .	Rs. 20/-	1	B.Sc. Pt. II, Science College
(11) B.Sc. Pt. II . . .	Rs. 20/-	1	B.Sc. Pt. III, Science College
(12) B.Sc. Pt. III . . .	Rs. 25/-	2	M.Sc. (Prev.), Science College
(13) B.Sc. Ag. Pt. I (Int.) .	Rs. 25/-	2	B.Sc. Ag. Pt. II(Int.)
(14) B.Sc. Ag. Pt. II (Int.) .	Rs. 25/-	2	B.Sc. Ag. Pt. III(Int.)
(15) B.Sc. Ag. Pt. III (Int.) .	Rs. 25/-	2	B.Sc. Ag. Pt. IV (Int.)
(16) B.Sc. Ag. Pt. IV (Int.) .	Rs. 25/-	2	M.Sc. Ag. (Prev.)
(17) Pre. Medical Course in Medicine	Rs. 20/-	2	1st Yr. M.B.B.S.
(18) M.B.B.S. I-Prof. . .	Rs. 25/-	2	III-Yr. M.B.B.S.

For candidates passing with merit in the University exam. given below	Value of scholarship per month	No. of scholarships	Class and College
	Rs.		
IV-Yr. A.B.M.S. .	25	2	V-Yr. A.B.M.S.
Praveshika . . .	10	2	Madhyama Pt. I Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya
Madhyama Pt. I .	15	2	Madhyama Pt. II Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya
Madhyama Pt. II .	15	2	Madhyama Pt. III Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya
Madhyama Pt. III	20	2	Shastri Pt. I
Shastri Pt. I . . .	20	1	Shastri Pt. II
Shastri Pt. II . . .	20	2	Shastri Pt. III
Shastri Pt. III . . .	25	2	Acharya Pt. I
Acharya Pt. I . . .	25	2	Acharya Pt. II
Acharya Pt. II . .	25	2	Acharya Pt. III
Cert. Exam. in Music	15	1	Diploma course in Music
Diploma in Music .	20	2	B. Music
B. Music . . .	25	2	M. Mus. (Prev.)
I-Yr. Int. Course in Technology	20	1	II-Yr. Int. Engg. College
II-Yr. Int. Course in Technology	20	2	III-Yr. Int. Course, Engg. College
III-Yr. Int. Course in Technology (College of Tech.)	25	2	IV-Yr. Int. Course in Technology
IV-Yr. Int. Course in Technology (College of Technology)	25	2	V-Yr. Int. Course in Technology
I-Yr. Integ. B. Pharm.	25	2	II-Yr. Integ. B. Pharm.
II-Yr. Integ. B. Pharm.	25	2	III-Yr. Integ. B. Pharm.

For candidates passing with merit in the University exam. given below	Value of scholarship per month	No. of scholarships	Class and College
	Rs.		
IV-Yr. Int. B. Pharm. .	25	2	M.Pharm (Prev.)
III-Yr. Int. Chem. Engg. .	25	2	IV-Yr. Int. Chem. Engg.
IV-Yr. Int. Chem. Engg. .	25	2	V-Yr. Int. Chem. Engg.
III-Yr. Int. Mining Engg. .	25	2	IV-Yr. Int. Mining Engg.
IV-Yr. Int. Mining Engineering	25	2	V-Yr. Int. Mining Engg.
III-Yr. Int. Met. Engineering.	25	2	IV-Yr. Int. Met. Engg.
IV-Yr. Int. Met. Engineering	25	2	V-Yr. Int. Met. Engg.
III-Yr. Int. Civil Engg. .	25	2	IV-Yr. Int. Civil Engg.
III-Yr. Int. Mech. Engg. .	25	2	IV-Yr. Int. Mech. Engg.
III-Yr. Int. Elect. Engg. .	25	2	IV-Yr. Int. Elec. Engg.
IV-Yr. Int. Civil Engg. .	25	2	V-Yr. Int. Civil Engg.
IV-Yr. Int. Mech. Engg. .	25	2	V-Yr. Int. Mech. Engg.
IV-Yr. Int. Elect. Engg. .	25	2	V-Yr. Int. Elect. Engg.
B.Ed.	25	1	M.Ed. Teachers' Training College
Law Previous . . .	25	2	L.L.B. Final Law College
Law Final . . .	25	2	LL.M. Law College
M. Pharm. Prev. . .	25	2	M. Pharm. Final, College of Technology
1st Prof. M.B.B.S. . .	25	2	II-Yr. M.B.B.S.
2nd Prof. M.B.B.S. . .	25	2	IV-Yr. M.B.B.S.

For candidates passing with merit in the University exam. given below	Value of scholarship per month	No. of scholarships	Class and College
	Rs.		
M.Sc. Ag. Prev. .	25	2	M.Sc. Ag. Final
M. Com. Prev. .	25	2	M.Com. Final
M.Sc. Prev. (Phys.) .	25	2	M.Sc. (Prev.) Final Science College
II-Yr. Dip. in Music .	20	2	B.Mus. Pt. III
M.Mus. (Prev.) .	25	2	M.Music (Final)

Merit Scholarships for Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya

Class and No. of scholarships	Value of Scholarship for 10 months	Number of scholarships
Madhyama I-Yr.	Rs. 120 p. a. each	24
Madhyama II-Yr.	Rs. 120 p.a. each	20
Madhyama III-Yr.	Rs. 120 p.a. each	20
Shastri I-Yr.	Rs. 150 p.a. each	10
Shastri II-Yr.	Rs. 150 p.a. each	10
Shastri III Yr.	Rs. 150 p.a. each	10
Acharya I-Yr	Rs. 200 p.a. each	6
Acharya II-Yr.	Rs. 200 p.a. each	6
Acharya III-Yr.	Rs. 200 p.a. each	6
U. P. Government Stipends for Teachers' Training College		
B.Ed.	Rs. 200 each	85

APPENDIX V

(*Vide* para 82)

List of the guidance material compiled and brought out by the University Employment and Guidance Bureau

PLAN A CAREER SERIES :

1. Plan A Career . . . . . (Out of stock)
2. Economics for Your Career
3. Physics for Your Career
4. Agriculture for Your Career
5. Psychology for Your Career
6. Geology for Your Career
7. Statistics for Your Career
8. Mathematics for Your Career etc., etc. (in press)

Similar pamphlets on other subjects are under compilation :

KNOW YOUR SUBJECT SERIES :

1. Statistics . . . . . (Out of stock)
2. Mathematics . . . . . Do.
3. Geology etc., etc. . . . . Do.
   (others are under preparation)

GUIDANCE LEAFLETS SERIES:

1. Fifty ways to avoid being employed (Out of stock)
2. You can live successfully . . . Do.
3. The Road to Success Do.
4. The Man Who Thinks he can Do.
5. Fifteen Laws of Success . . . Do.
6. Don't go through Life Blind Folded—Chart Your Course
7. What Every Student Should Know
8. The Job Ahead (Out of stock)
9. Foreign Studies Section at the Bureau
10. Vocational Guidance Section at the Bureau
11. Key to the Bureau
1 . How to prepare for studies Abroad
13. Career Information—a compilation of queries and their replies etc, etc.
14. सफलता के सहायक तत्व (हिन्दी में)

APPENDIX VI

Summary of Conclusions/Recommendations contained in the Report

Sl. No.	Reference to para No. of the Report	Summary of Conclusions/Recommendations
1	2	3
1	11	As the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill 1964 as reported by the Joint Committee of Parliament and passed by Rajya Sabha is, at present pending before the Lok Sabha, the Committee do not wish to make any observation in regard to the provisions of the Bill. They would, however, suggest that Government should have a more or less uniform pattern for all the Central Universities in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Model Act for Universities appointed by the Ministry of Education in 1961.
2	14	The Committee apprehend that the objectives of the University as propounded by its founder are not being vigorously followed by the University. They suggest that the University should make an appraisal as to the extent the objectives of the University as aimed by its founder Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, have been realised. The Committee also suggest that the objectives of the University should be embodied in greater detail in the Banaras Hindu University Act itself as has been done in the First Schedule of the Visva Bharati Act which embodied the objectives on which Gurudev Tagore founded the Visva Bharati at Santiniketan.
3	18	The Comimttee note that more than 35% of the students of the University belong to States other than Uttar Pradesh. If Techonological Colleges (Colleges of Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy and Technology) are taken separately, the percentage of students belonging to other States is more than sixty.

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		The Committee hope that the University will continue to maintain and preserve its all-India character and admit more and more students from other States consistent with satisfying the minimum qualifications required for admission. The Committee further expect that the all-India character of the University will be maintained not only in the admission of students but also in the selection of teachers and administrative staff.
4	20	The Committee need hardly stress that admission to the universities should be restricted to only those students who have real intellectual keenness for university studies and are dedicated to the advancement of knowledge. While making this suggestion, the Committee are also aware of the pressure of number of students seeking admission into university classes due to increase in the number of students passing higher secondary examinations and the social problems created thereby. The Committee expect that Government will take adequate measures to absorb these additional numbers who fail to get admission in universities either in any technical or vocational training course.
5	22	The Committee are unhappy to note that the Banaras Hindu University authorities did not seriously consider the suggestions of the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee, the Committee of the Vice-Chancellors' of the Central Universities and the University Grants Commission on the question of weightages given to the wards of the employees of the University and instead several times reiterated their insistence to maintain the practice. The Committee cannot but disapprove the practice of reserving quotas for admission on 12 extraneous grounds as shown in the statement given in para 22 of the Report without any relation to merit as such a practice has a deleterious effect on the standards of university education. The Committee recommend that admissions should as far as possible be on the basis of merit and the practice of giving weightage to the wards of the employees of the University or ex-students of

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		the University or students passing out of the constituent and affiliated colleges of the University should be discontinued. The Committee would also like to refer to the following passage in the Report of the Standards Committee: "In the interest of standards, it is of the utmost importance to adopt a bold and imaginative policy in respect of admission of students to university courses. Current practices lead to a great many Students, who are neither emotionally nor intellectually prepared for higher education, entering the universities. There are several ways in which a more careful selection of students could be made such as approving only such students as have secured a fairly high percentage of marks at the school examinations or special weightage being given to marks in important subjects like languages and mathematics. A consideration of their cumulative record at school or a *viva-voce* or written test is also desirable. Each university will have to identify by investigation over a number of years the particular method or combination of methods which is likely to yield the best results." The Estimates Committee are in full agreement with the above observations of the Standards Committee and would stress the need for making admissions more selective and strictly controlled.
6	23	Considering that the problem of admissions especially in the Technological courses is rather acute in the country, the Committee are distressed to find that as many as 25 seats remained vacant in the College of Technology and 5 in the College of Mining and Metallurgy of the Banaras Hindu University in the year 1964-65. The Committee need hardly stress that non-utilisation of resources available to universities constitutes a national wastage and they would therefore urge that all available capacity should be fully utilised.

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		The Committee suggest that while selecting students for admission, a panel should be kept ready so that in case of failure of any selected student to join the course, next student in the panel should be asked to join.
7	24	In view of the fact that India has a long history, cultural heritage and a tradition of friendly relations with neighbouring Asian and African countries, the Committee recommend the concerted steps should be taken to foster cultural relations with as many Asian and African countries as possible and systematic attempts should be made to encourage more and more students from Asian and African countries to seek admission in the Banaras Hindu University by instituting fellowships, if necessary. The Committee also feel that there is an imperative need for teaching some of the South-East Asian languages in this University. In this connection, the Committee would like to reiterate the recommendation made in para 48 of their Report on the Ministry of Education—Visva Bharati University. The Committee also suggest that efforts should be made to attract eminent teachers from South East Asian and Middle East countries like Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Indonesia, Iran, U.A.R. etc.
8	25	The Committee do not consider the measures so far taken by the University for improving the standard of education as adequate. The Banaras Hindu University is a residential University but only about 55% of the students who reside in the versity Hostels. It is therefore incumbent on the University to look after the welfare and standard of education of the 45% students who reside outside the University campus. The Committee would urge that the University should set up a Review Committee to make an assessment of the improvement that has taken place in the standard of education since 1958 and co-ordinate their activities with those of the University Grants Commission whose function it is to raise the levels of University education, firstly to the highest standard obtaining in our own country and,

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		secondly to raise the best attaining in our country to international standards. The recommendations contained in the report on Standards of University Education should merit a close study by the University authorities, so that they may strive and achieve an all-round improvement in the standard of examination and teaching prevailing the University.
9	26	The Committee are glad to learn that the recommendations of the various Review Committees appointed by the University Grants Commission have been taken into consideration while revising the various courses of study in the Banaras Hindu University. The Committee would stress the need for reviewing the courses of study periodically—if necessary by appointing review committees—and for effecting necessary changes therein in the light of changing circumstances. The Committee would like all the Indian Universities in general and Banaras Hindu University in particular to take full advantage of the suggestions made by the Standards Committee in this regard. The University Grants Commission should also make continuous study of University courses in the light of advances made in other countries in various fields of learning.
10	27	The Committee note that the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy (Indian) in the Banaras Hindu University which started functioning only from July, 1964 is expected to prepare source books pertaining to individual philosophers like Sankara, Ramanuja, Nagarjuna etc. The Committee feel that the list of subjects mentioned even though it may not be intended to be exhaustive, is not wide enough and should cover all the six schools of Hindu Philosophy including the writings of Kapila, Jaimini and others as also of the different schools of Budhist and Jaina Philosophy. The Committee further hope that this centre may also take interest in the preparation of the source materials of Panini and other grammarians who followed him, the Hindu Linguistics and Sayana, the most famous commentator of the Rig Veda. The Committee also feel that the University Grants Commission should undertake a review

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		of the achievements of the Centre in due course in order to see whether the Centre is able to function as a lively national and international forum for philosophical training and research.
		The Committee would also like to refer in this connection to the study of Jaina Philosophy which forms a very important part of Indian culture and philosophy. There are some universities which may be emotionally or traditionally attached to the study of Hindu, Islamic, Sikh or Budhist philosophies but there is hardly any university which makes a special study of Jaina philosophy or thought. In this connection, the Committee would like to draw the attention of the Government to the recommendation of the Estimates Committee contained in Para 41 of their Eighty-Third Report (1964-65) on the Ministry of Education—Visva Bharati University.
		The Committee also recommend that along with the study of Jaina philosophy a systematic study of the Prakrit language and literature should also be undertaken.
		The Committee hope that it will be possible for the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy in the Banaras Hindu University to offer facilities for study and research for a limited period to selected teachers from abroad and other Indian universities (including affiliated colleges).
11	28	The Committee are not happy about the working of the general education course in the Banaras Hindu University and are doubtful if a system of general education consiting of a few lectures to the students of Humanities and Sciences would serve any useful purpose. The Committee are of the view that the courses in general education should be integrated with the syllabus itself both on the arts side as well as the science side. The Committee also suggest that the Banaras Hindu University may, in consultation with the University Grants Commission, appoint a Working Group on General Education to draw up syllabi and for selection of reading materials in general education. Efforts should be made to see that the pattern of general

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		education is made more effective and purposeful.
	29	The Committee regret to note that due attention has not so far been paid for organising the tutorial classes in the Banaras Hindu University which is a unitary and a residential university and the present arrangements are far from satisfactory. The Committee need hardly stress that concerted efforts should be made by the Banaras Hindu University to improve the facilities of tutorial classes in the University as early as possible. The Committee expect that the University/University Grants Commission will see that improvement in the tutorial system is not retarded due to lack of finance, staff or space.
13	30	The Committee would like to stress the desirability of making the Planning Forum popular among the students. The Planning Forum meetings provide useful opportunities to the students especially of the post-graduate classes to engage in group discussions and stimulate their thinking thereby developing a wider perspective of the national problems and their responsibilities in solving them. The Committee are unhappy to note that not many students from technological courses attend the Planning Forum meetings. They feel that it is all the more necessary that the technological and science students should be encouraged to attend these meetings so that they can keep in touch with the economic developments of the country.
14	31	The Committee suggest that the procedure for purchase of books and equipments in the Central Universities may be standardised. It may also be examined whether it would not be desirable to set up a separate Purchase Committee for the purchase of books. Such a Committee should be a broad-based one and should include the Departmenal Heads or their representatives. The Committee would suggest that efforts should be made to obtain books from various international bodies also such as FAO, WHO, Asia Foundation, British Council etc. and if necessary, even on loan.
15	32	The Committee are distressed to note that the Banaras Hindu University has not been able to

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		utilize fully the grants given by the University Grants Commission to improve library facilities in the University. The Committee also note with regret that it has not been possible for the University to submit progress reports and accounts to the University Grants Commission which has resulted in the withholding of further grants by the Commission. The Committee would suggest that the University should streamline its procedure so that progress reports and accounts are submitted in time and the grants received are utilised fully and effectively. The Committee also suggest that more reading space should be provided in the Library.
16	33	The Committee hope that in pursuance of the recommendations made for reorganising or setting up departmental libraries, facilities in these libraries will be improved further and new departmental libraries will be set up wherever they have not been started as yet.
17	34	The Committee would suggest that the feasibility of starting a Book Bank Scheme in the Banaras Hindu University on the lines of University of Delhi may be examined, as such a scheme is expected to be of great assistance to poor students. The Committee consider that the collection of books made under this scheme can be enriched by the voluntary donations of the ex-students or by cellections of Students' Union or by the financial assistance from the University Grants Commission.
18	35	While the Committee note that the University Library has taken steps to minimise the losses of books and reference materials from Library, they feel unhappy that the last complete stock verification of Library was done as late as 1960—62. The Committee suggest that stock verification should be done at least once in two years. About the losses of books from the Library, the Committee suggest that it should be impressed upon the users that any loss of book is apt to handicap both the students and teachers in the pursuit of their studies.

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		The Committee further suggest that for obviating losses of books, the University Library should depend more on the good sense of users than on stringent and restrictive measures in this regard
19	36	Considering the difficult foreign exchange position of the country, the Committee would suggest that vigorous efforts should be made to get aid for procuring scientific equipment from various international agencies. The Committee would also stress the need for utmost economy in purchase of equipment from abroad. The University Grants Commission should ensure that the meagre foreign exchange resources are not frittered away in the purchase of less essential items of equipment and that foreign exchange is released, after due scrutiny, only in case of inescapable demands. The Committee would like to emphasise that our slogan to-day is self-sufficiency through self-reliance. The Universities should therefore try to develop indigenous Laboratory equipments in their own workshops and also keep in touch with the National Laboratories, Indian Institutes of Technology and Atomic Energy Establishment for the development of indigenous equipment needed for laboratories
20	37	The Committee regret that such a state of affairs as mentioned in the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee Report in conducting examinations was allowed to develop and to continue without attracting any notice from the University authorities, the University Grants Commission or the Education Ministry.
		The Committee feel that the prestige of the degree and the dignity of the University are closely linked with the manner and method in which examinations are conducted by it.
21	38	The Committee are surprised to learn that for all these years, the Banaras Hindu University had no Controller of Examinations.
22	39	The Committee note that the University has taken steps to eliminate the malpractices in the matter of examination referred to in the Report of the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee.

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		The Committee understand that the University Grants Commission appointed a Committee on Examination Reform which recommended the desirability of periodically testing students and of maintaining a record of the assessments made. It also suggested that the class or tutorial work of the students should be regularly evaluated and some credit given for it in the final examination. While noting that the sessional work is taken into account in the final examination, the Committee find that in some of the courses as high as 600 to 800 marks have been allotted for sessional and tutorial work. The Committee feel that without very strict scrutiny and care, this may lead to undesirable consequences. They would urge that the University|University Grants Commission should ensure that the marks for the sessional work are allotted on the basis of merit only. It may also be ensured that the unhappy position regarding the conduct of the examinations, as pointed out by the Enquiry Committee, does no longer exist in the University. The Committee in this connection would like to reiterate the recommendation made in para 42 of their Eighty-Second Report (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—University of Delhi.
23	42	The Committee note the observations made by the Enquiry Committee regarding selection of teachers. They also note that since then the procedure for selection of teachers has been streamlined. The Committee, however, regret that even then the same has not uniformly and properly followed. Selections have been made of Readers and Lecturers even when the requiste number of experts were not present in the meeting, even though it was in violation of the rules. The Committee note that during the last three years, there were four cases where conflicting views were expressed by the Executive Council and the Selection Committee over the choice of some teaching staff. The Committee would stress that greatest possible care should be exercised in the recruitment of teaching staff, as this has got a direct bearing on the standard of teaching in the University and maintenance of discipline. The

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		Committee note that in the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, which is now pending before the Lok Sabha, a provision has been made for associating the Visitor's nominee with every Selection Committee.
24	43	The Committee note that the pay scales of teachers in the engineering and technological colleges do not compare favourably with those available in the Indian Institutes of Technology. The Central Universities are not thus able to attract and retain the services of well qualified teachers. The Committee fail to find any justification for such discrepancies in the pay scales of teachers employed in educational institutions directly under the control of the Union Government and hope that these will be removed at an early date. The Committee have already commented on this subject in the recommendation contained in para 45 of their 82nd Report on the Ministry of Education—University of Delhi.
25	44	The Committee feel that there is an urgent need for relieving the Heads of Departments of routine administrative work so that they can devote more time for the planning and direction of research and teaching. The Committee are aware that this is more or less the practice in all educational institutions. The Committee hope that the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission will be able to tackle this problem and suggest suitable remedies.
26	45	The Committee find that the teacher-student ratio in science and technological units in the Banaras Hindu University is fairly higher than in arts units. They feel that the position should rather be just the reverse. The Committee like to stress that in science and technological sections, students should receive greater attention of the teachers and hope the position would be rectified.
27	46	The Committee are glad to note that the Government have approved the introduction of Provident Fund/Gratuity/Pension Schemes in the central universities. They hope that the schemes

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		would be introduced in the Banaras Hindu University as early as possible. The Committee also hope that the University Grants Commission/ Government would see that a uniform pattern is evolved for all the Central Universities, the State Universities and other colleges.
28	47	The Committee feel that summer schools provide ample opportunities to teachers for re-orientation in the technique of teaching and exchange of ideas. The Committee recommend that more of such summer schools particularly in the subject for which Banaras Hindu University has been selected a Centre of Advanced Study should be organised. The Committee also suggest that the University Grants Commission should make an evaluation of the working of summer schools in all the central universities.
29	48	The Committee have been informed that no evaluation has been made of the usefulness of the Extension Lectures by this University. The Committee suggest that an evaluation should be made of these extension lectures, and if the results achieved are encouraging, they should be extended to other places also.
30	49	The Committee have been told that since the Report of the Enquiry Committee the Office of the Banaras Hindu University has been reorganised in the light of the recommendations contained therein. They need hardly stress that since the organisational set-up of a university has to play a pivotal role in the smooth and efficient working of the University, the working of the administration should be kept under constant review so as to avoid recurrence of similar situation and to effect improvements as and when necessary.
31	50	The Committee note that as many as 51 employees of the Banaras Hindu University are working temporarily against permanent posts. The Committee hope that early steps will be taken to confirm them. The Committee hope that Provident Fund-*cum*-gratuity-*cum*-pension scheme for the administrative staff will also be introduced in the University at an early date.
32	51	The Committee expect that consistent with the general policy of restricting building expenditure,

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		efforts should be made to provide residential accommodation to as many employees as may be required for maintaining discipline among and contact with the students residing in the campus.
33	52	The Committee note that efforts are now being made to eliminate the lack of collaboration between different Departments particularly between the Department of Art and Architecture and the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture as mentioned by the Visiting Committee and hope that effective collaboration will be achieved in the working of the Department of Art and Architecture of the College of Indology and Bharat Kala Bhavan and overlapping in work avoided as far as possible. They however, feel that if even after close collaboration the Department of Art and Architecture is under-staffed, efforts should be made to staff it properly as otherwise the standard of education is likely to suffer.
34	53	Considering that the Bharat Kala Bhavan contains an exquisite collection of rare paintings and sculptures, the Committee feel that the Department requires reorientation on scientific lines. The exhibits should be properly classified and displayed, so that it can serve as a useful centre for research and study in Indian art and architecture.
35	54	As the number of students coming for specialised subjects like Sociology is not expected to be many and as for the maintenance of standard of teaching, a certain minimum number of qualified teachers will have to be appointed, the Committee feel that for specialised subjects like Sociology, Anthropology, Linguistics etc., the University Grants Commission should evolve co-ordination amongst different universities—somewhat on regional basis. The Committee hope that the University Grants Commission will consider the development of the study of Sociology in the Banaras Hindu University after examining the facilities for the study of Sociology in other universities in the region and nearabout.
36	55	The Committee feel that the University Grants Commission should discourage the tendency of every University of having all the faculties and departments as it may be difficult for them to

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		maintain standards due to lack of finance and more specially due to lack of properly qualified teachers. In Uttar Pradesh there are seven general universities besides the Roorkee University and the Agricultural University, Rudrapur; and if there is no coordination between these universities in opening and running faculties, there is risk of deterioration of standard of education. This principle should apply more rigidly in case of subjects like law, which have no direct bearing on socio-economic development of the country.
37	56	The Committee suggest that the installation of neutron generator should be taken up on a priority basis by the University Grants Commission and that necessary steps should be taken for sanctioning the building project for the installation of neutron generator at an early date so that equipment does not lie idle.
38	57	The Committee hope that departmental workshops, commensurate with the research and teaching requirements of the departments concerned, will be established in all the science departments early. The Committee suggest that the departmental workshops should be planned in such a way that overlapping in the works in different workshops is avoided. The Committee stress that the Central Workshop as well as the departmental workshops should be equipped fully as early as possible. The Committee also suggest that the feasibility of developing manufacturing techniques at the workshops should be examined.
39	58	The Committee are distressed to find that a number of posts in the Engineering College and the College of Technology are lying vacant because better qualified teachers are not attracted by the scales of pay offered by the University. The Committee have already commented on the existing disparity in the scales of pay given to the teachers of the Indian Institutes of Technology and the teachers of Engineering and Technological Colleges of the Central Universities.

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		The Committee need hardly stress that energetic efforts should be made to fill the posts lying vacant in the two colleges.
40	59	The Committee are unhappy to find that it should have taken almost ten years to decide about the design and plan of the high voltage laboratory as, apart from the cost of the scheme going up during this long lapse of time, it must have affected the research and teaching work of the University. The Committee need hardly over-emphasise that every effort should be made to finalise the plan most expeditiously as otherwise there is every possibility of the cost of the scheme further going up. The Committee also suggest that with a view to avoid such delays Government should evolve a procedure whereby preliminary estimates plans pertaining to projects, involving heavy expenditure can be examined by experts at the appropriate levels in the very beginning so that the period of scrutiny and scope of revision at a later date are kept to the minimum.
41	60	The Committee are aware of the low standard of agricultural education in Uttar Pradesh and have referred to that in their 75th Report on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)—Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Committee have however noted that the Agricultural College under the Banaras Hindu University is better equipped and has been maintaining somewhat better standard. The Committee feel that to maintain proper standard of teaching, the Agricultural College of Banaras Hindu University would require more farm lands and also more teachers. The Committee hope that the proposal for the development of the College on these lines will be sanctioned and implemented at an early date. The Committee also hope that the University Grants Commission|their Reviewing Committees will also look into the question of maintaining the standard of agricultural education all over the country including that of the Banaras Hindu University as the Committee feel that this is particularly necessary in view of the urgent need of development of agriculture.

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42	61	The Committee suggest that before any expansion of the post-graduate classes of the Women's College is undertaken, the University Grants Commission should try to ascertain whether the post-graduate teaching of women can be done jointly with the boys as is being done in most other universities. The Committee further hope that in case separate post-graduate classes for girl students are decided upon, the University Grants Commission may appoint a Visiting Committee with a view to see to what extent the facilities for undergraduate courses of studies created in the College during the Third Five Year Plan have satisfied the requirements and whether any further expansion of the activities of the College is called for.
43	62	The Committee are distressed to find that costly machinery has been lying idle for about 15 years —an inordinately long period for want of power and shed in the College of Mining and Metallurgy, and that after the provision of shed only for the mining section, power has not been made available within 2 years; and that machineries and equipment of metallurgy section are still without any shed. The Committee cannot but feel unhappy that such a state of affairs can only be an indication of lack of seriousness on the part of the University authorities. The Committee hope that now care will be taken to ensure that the Department is provided with adequate accommodation and electricity without any further delay.
44	64	The Committee are unhappy that there are different standards for admission of students in University Colleges and affiliated colleges in the Banaras Hindu University. The Committee suggest that steps should be taken by the University to bring the standards for admission in the affiliated colleges at par with those of University Colleges.
45	65	The Committee are happy to note that there is a regular inspection of affiliated colleges in terms of 26B (3) to (4) of the Statutes of the University. They hope that the recommendations and

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		observations by the Inspection Committee are duly complied with by the Colleges and other institutions admitted to the privileges of the University.
46	67	If it is contended that the students from the University Schools joining the University Colleges can help in improving the standard of students, the Committee feel that the purpose is unlikely to be achieved if the intake of such students in the University Colleges is as low as indicated in the table given in para 67 of the Report. So far as the standard of education is concerned, the Committee feel that unless the staff of the University take teaching work in the schools, and develop and maintain even non-academic contacts with students of the Schools, the real purpose of maintaining the Schools under the University will not be served.
47	68	The Committee regret to note that after a lapse of about 7 years, the University has again been rocked by indiscipline twice within the last three months. Occurrence of these strikes is symptomatic of the bad state of discipline in the University and only shows that uneasy peace reigns in the Campus. The Committee regret that university's view of the discipline as "overtly satisfactory" is only indicative of their complacence and lack of contact with the students. Considering the delicate and brittle state of law and order in the University the Committee cannot but emphasise the paramount need for maintaining a strict vigilence on the part of the authorities who are responsible for maintaining high academic standards and discipline within the portals of the University. A heavy responsibility also lies on Government and the University Grants Commission who should endeavour to analyse the causes of the malaise, which goes by the name of student indiscipline, and effectively tackle the problem. The Committee understand that the Education Commission is already seized with the problem of students' discipline and hope that a satisfactory solution will be evolved in the light of their recommendations.
48	69	The Committee feel that the fact of repeated outbreak of indiscipline among the students is

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		not indicative of the efficient running of Proctorial system and think that there is urgent need for improving and strengthening the working of the proctorial system in the Banaras Hindu University. The Committee also suggest that University Grants Commission should undertake periodical reviews of the working of the proctorial system in all the Central Universities so that the deficiencies noted therein could be removed.
49	70	The Committee need hardly stress that more attention should be given towards the development of the University Campus. A clean and healthy campus has a direct bearing on the academic efficiency of the University and is an index of the working of the administration.
50	71	The Committee suggest that concerted steps should be taken to encourage students to take part in various games and undertake healthy physical activities.
51	72	The Committee would suggest that the State Government who are levying taxes on the residents within the University campus should be approached to contribute towards the improvement of water supply, drainage, roads, electricity etc. in the University campus.
52	73	The Committee note that the number of scholarships at present awarded to the students of Banaras Hindu University is not adequate and many deserving students do not get them. The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission should consider the question of increasing the number of scholarships not only in the courses of Technology but in other non-technical courses as well.
53	74	The Committee are much concerned about the inordinate delay that takes place about the receipt of sanction letters in respect of Government of India and other scholarships. The Committee would like to stress the importance of quick disbursement of scholarships which have a direct bearing on the financial resources available to the students and as such delay in disbursement is likely to affect their academic course. The Committee would also like that the entire procedure

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		for the disbursement of scholarships should be reviewed by the University Grants Commission so that the scholarships may be disbursed every month or at the latest every quarter.
54	75	The Committee appreciate that in view of the present financial stringency there may be difficulties in the construction of more hostels for providing residential accommodation to students. A sizeable percentage of students has therefore to remain outside the University campus. The Committee would suggest that the University should try to maintain as many approved lodges as possible in the city. These lodges should be put under the charge of authorised wardens of the University. The Committee also suggest that University should ensure that students living outside the University campus or the approved lodges do reside with bonafide guardians.
55	76	The Committee are not happy about the way the messes comprising only small groups of 15 to 20 students are organised, as they cannot help in developing community feeling among the students. The Committee suggest that the University may examine the feasibility of organising messes comprising of larger number of students. The Committee further recommend that the University Grants Commission should consider whether it is possible to render any financial assistance to the University by way of providing salaries of cooks and meeting the cost of utensils etc. The Committee also suggest that the University should exercise adequate checks in order to see that wholesome food is served to the students.
56	77	The Committee recommend that steps should be taken to improve the existing canteen arrangements in the University. They also suggest that the canteens should be run on a no-profit-no-loss basis and active participation of the students in their management should be encouraged.

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57	78	The Committee feel that the present strength of Physical Instructors is inadequate considering the number of colleges and students in the University. They suggest that the arrangements for Physical Education in all the Central Universities should be reviewed by the University Grants Commission and deficiencies made good as early as possible. The Committee would also stress the need for providing separate facilities for girls students in the University.
58	79	The Committee feel that apart from the broad national interest the N.C.C. training is in the interest of the students themselves inasmuch as it keeps them physically fit and also instils in them a sense of discipline. The Committee feel unhappy to be informed that the students of the Banras Hindu University join N.C.C. under a sense of compulsion and not voluntarily. The Committee suggest that Government may undertake an educative campaign highlighting the benefits accruing out of N.C.C. training so that the students may join the N.C.C. with greater enthusiasm. The Committee feel that effective measures should be taken to see that the number of exemptions from the N.C.C. training are reduced as much as possible.
59	80	The Committee feel that efforts should be made by the Central Government|University Grants Commission to persuade the Uttar Pradesh Government to meet atleast some portion of the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Hospital as bulk of the patients in the Hospital are non-University persons coming from near about villages of Uttar Pradesh, and providing medical facilities to them is the responsibility of Uttar Pradesh Government.
60	81	The Committee feel that the medical check-up that was being done regularly upto 1962-63, should have been continued or rather improved upon. They find no justification for conducting only partial health examination during 1963-64 as regular medical check-up is of great importance for the proper development of the students. They would urge that adequate arrangements should be made for having periodical health check-up and for providing medical aid to all the

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		students on its rolls. The Committee hope that the question of providing suitable medical facilities to the non-resident students would also receive urgent consideration by the University and the University Grants Commission.
61	82	While the Committee note the facilities provided by the University Employment and Guidance Bureau, they feel that the number of students taking advantage of the facilities provided by the Bureau is meagre and that the number of placements during 1963-64 is rather small. The Committee would suggest that a concerted drive should be made so that more and more students avail of the facilities provided by the Bureau and the number of placements may also be adequate so as to induce the students to avail of the opportunities.
62	83	The Committee find that only in 1962-63, 35 students secured part-time jobs as tourist guides, and in subsequent years no student got any such job due to lack of co-ordination between the University and the Tourist Bureau. In such a case, the matter should have been taken up with/ though appropriate higher authorities. The Committee feel that such lack of co-ordination between different departments of Administration should not be allowed to thwart any scheme, however, minor, intended to give some benefits to the students. The Committee feel that with high incidence of unemployment even among the educated young men, there may not be much scope for the introduction of the system of "earning while learning" prevalent in many advanced countries. The Committee still suggest that the Government may consider the feasibility of adopting that system in Banaras Hindu University along with other universities, as the it might be helpful to the students coming from indigent sections particularly from rural areas.
63	84	The Committee are unhappy about the lack of adequate care and guidance for the non-resident students who form about 45 per cent of the total students in the absence of such care and control tend to take part in demonstrations sometimes ending in violent acts of indiscipline. The Com-

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		mittee hope that the University will pay much greater attention for providing some amenities and facilities to such students. As such, the Committee hope that more than one non-resident students centre will be set up in different parts of the city and all these will be properly equipped with the necessary facilities.
64	85	The Committee hope that Gandhi Bhavan will be constructed soon in the Banaras Hindu University where comprehensive literature and other educational facilities relating to the life and works of Mahatama Gandhi will be available for the benefit of the students. The Committee feel that scope and purpose of such Bhavans should not be confined only to the life and writings of Gandhiji but also cover the philosophy and socio-economic ideas underlying the movement conducted by Gandhiji. The Committee would also like to draw the attention of the Government to their recommendation of the subject contained in their Eighty-Second Report (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—University of Delhi.
65	92	The Committee are distressed to note that there are heavy shortfalls in expenditure on the Second Five Year Plan schemes so much so that the University could only utilise a sum of Rs. 83,39,296 against the total sanctioned grant of Rs. 2,10,24,016 *i.e.* only about 40 per cent of the sanctioned amount; and the balance had to be carried forward to the Third Plan period. The spill-over from the Third Plan to the Fourth Plan period in respect of Third Five Year Plan schemes is compartively less than that of the previous Plan, but it is still large inasmuch as a sum of Rs. 63,29,900 out of Rs. 2,78,19,394 will have to be carried forward. The Committee are unhappy that the practice of carrying forward important works from one Plan period to another has persisted in almost all the Central Universities. The Committee can hardly over-emphasise that every effort should be made to complete the outstanding schemes within the Plan period itself. The Committee suggest that a phased programme may be drawn

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		up in advance for implementation of schemes to be included in the Fourth Plan so that the factors which have hampered the progress in the current and previous plans do not hold up the progress of work in the next Plan.
66	93	The Committee are not happy about the slow progress in the implementation of the scheme for development of Humanities in the Central Hindu College of the Banaras Hindu University. Regarding the difficulties being experienced by the Universities about supply of cement, building materials etc. the Committee would like to reiterate their recommendation contained in para 12 of their Eighty-Second Report (Third Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Education—University of Delhi.
67	94	The Committee are distressed to find that between the University and the University Grants Commission, some schemes have taken as long as 4 to 5 years to be finalised and they feel that something is wrong in the procedure of sending the schemes to, and accordance of sanctions by, the University Grants Commission. As delays of this nature have an unsettling effect on the standard of education and also cause an avoidable increase in cost, the Committee would urge that the University Grants Commission may make a thorough review of the existing procedure for sanction of schemes sent by the universities with a view to streamline the same and eliminate delays at all levels.
68	95	The Committee are not convinced with the reasons advanced by Government for holding the meetings of the Executive Council outside Banaras. The Committee are unhappy that DA|TA should have been claimed by and paid to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar for attending the meeting at Nainital when actually they were staying at Nainital on leave during that period. The Committee depricate the action of the Executive Council in regularising the payment of travelling allowance in spite of the fact that the two officers had not actually undertaken the journey. The Committee feel that meetings of the Executive Council and other Authorities should invariably be hold within the University Headquarters.

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69	96	The Committee feel that the expenditure being incurred by the Banaras Hindu University on the advertisements for filling the teaching and administrative posts is rather on the high side. They suggest that the expenditure on this score should be closely watched so that it can be kept to the barest minimum.
70	97	The Committee feel that the Internal Audit System is not functioning properly as is evident from the large number of audit objections appearing in the Audit Reports year after year. They cannot but emphasise the imperative need for improving the working of the internal audit system. The Committee are unhappy over the delay in the finalization of Internal Audit Reports. They note that the Internal Audit Report for the year 1961-62 could only be considered by the Executive Council in March, 1964 and the Reports for subsequent years are yet to be ready. The Committee are of the view that the delay in the finalization of these Reports is likely to frustrate the very purpose for which the Internal Audit System has been set up in the University.
71	98	The Committee cannot but feel unhappy that proper vigilance was not being kept over the maintenance of records prescribed under the rules and regulations of the University. The Committee note the steps now taken by the University for proper maintenance of records so necessary for effective control of the University finances. They hope that a strict watch would be kept in this direction so that objections of the nature made by Audit do not recur.
72	99	The Committee note that there was a loss of Rs. 6210 incurred by the Banaras Hindu University Press in 1961-62. The profits in 1962-63 were Rs. 24,026 but in 1963-64 they slumped down to Rs. 2,303 only. The Committee hope that continuous and concerted efforts will be made to augment the profits of the Banaras Hindu University Press which is run on commercial lines.
73	100	The Committee hope that the rates charged by the Electricity and Water Supply Service are comparable to the rates prevalent outside the

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		University. The Committee suggest that the profits made by the Electricity and Water Supply Service should be utilised for further development of the University.
74	101	The Committee appreciate that some publications *e.g.*, the reprint of the source materials of Indian philosophy may take long time to be sold out; but other publications should not be allowed to remain accumulated for indefinite period and proper publicity should be given of the publications so that interested public may purchase them. The Committee consider that an assessment of the likely demand of each publication should be made so that the University may not find itself burdened with unsold publications and that proper care should be taken for the preservation of the unsold copies. The Committee hope that proforma accounts will be maintained regularly as they are necessary for sound accounting.
75	102	The Banaras Hindu University Book Depot has been serving a useful purpose inasmuch as it has been supplying books published in India and abroad which ordinarily would not be easily available to the student community. The Committee hope that the sale of books will be resumed by the Banaras Hindu University Book Depot at an early date. In view of the difficulties experienced by the Book Depot in getting foreign exchange for importing books, the Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission should consider the question of releasing necessary foreign exchange to the Banaras Hindu University and all other universties for the purpose of importing books which are not published in the country.
76	103	The Committee feel that in view of the increased work-load of the Public Works Department and the increased outlay expected during the Fourth Plan period, a review of the staff position of the Public Works Department of the University is called for. The Committee would suggest that while designing for buildings for the University, special attention should be paid to their architectural lay-out, so that the University complex presents a consistency and harmony of ar-

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		chitectural style in conformity with the spirit and tradition of the Banaras Hindu University.
77	104	The Committee have been pained to note that in many respects the high idealism and objectives which inspired Malviyaji for the foundation of this University, have not been fulfilled and it cannot be claimed to-day that students reading in, or coming out of this University, generally speaking, make a distinctive type of students or citizens.
78	105	The Committee feel that the issue involved in the designation of the University is primarily a political and national one and should be treated as such; and it will be the task of statesmanship to find a solution which is in keeping with the best interest of the nation against the background of the social and political changes which with the passage of time, and in the course of historical evolution, have made a deep impression on our national being, also of the broad outlook enunciated in the Constitution and, above all, of the secular ideology of the State.
79	106	The Committee hope that to maintain all-India character of the Banaras Hindu University, the Government and the University Grants Commission will pay due attention to the composition of the Court and the Executive Council and other academic bodies as also in the recruitment of staff and admission of students—which as already pointed out in paras 22 and 42 left much to be desired—so that the University can live up to its ideal as an all-India institution.
80	107	The Committee have, with regret, to note that neither the residential character nor the purpose of the residential University has been fulfilled. The Committee note that about 45 per cent of the University students live outside the campus over whom it could not be said that there is proper or adequate supervision. Even within the campus the standard of discipline has not proved to be satisfactory.
81	108	The Committee have already suggested that for the non-residential students, strict watch

should be kept over their residence and accommodation. Those students who are not staying with their parents or any bonafide guardians, should be put in approved hostels within the city in the charge of wardens, with adequate facilities and amenities provided in those hostels. The Committee feel that this arrangement should continue till the authorities can provide more hostel accommodation within the University campus. The Committee would like to emphasise that student indiscipline very often is the result of a sense of frustration and lack of healthy outlet of their spare energy and lack of socially beneficial opportunities to utilise their spare time. Hence the provision of proper amenities and facilities along with proper guidance and contact is an essential item for fostering a sense of discipline.

82 109 The Committee feel that Banaras Hindu University should not be considered just like any other University but should be expected to maintain its distinctive character and to function in the background of the high expectations and objectives which inspired its great founder. The Committee hope that the Government and the University Grants Commission will see to it that the University is able to function in full conformity with these objectives.

The Committee would expect that the University authorities, the teachers and the students will take it as a mission to see that the high objectives underlying the founding of the University are realised.

83 110 The Committee note that Banaras Hindu University is a pioneer among Indian Universities in introducing some of the technological courses, particularly in mining and metallurgy. The Committee hope that determined efforts will be made to improve the staff, equipment, laboratories, libraries and other facilities in the Faculty of Technology so that the University may keep pace with the developments in other technological institutions recently set up by Government and is able to play its worthy role in the teaching of these scientific and technological subjects in the country.

APPENDIX VII

Analysis of Conclusions/Recommendations contained in the Report

I. CLASSIFICATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Recommendations for improving the Organisation and Working:

Serial Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83.

B. Recommendations for effecting economy:—

Serial Nos. 18, 19, 33, 35, 36, 40, 51, 59, 69, 72.

C. Miscellaneous Recommendations:—

Serial Nos. 1, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78.

II. ANALYSIS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS DIRECTED TOWARDS ECONOMY:

Serial No.	S. No. as per summary of Recommendations (Appendix V)	Particulars
1	2	3
1	18	The Committee has noted that the University Library has taken steps to minimize losses of books and reference materials from Library.
2	19	Vigorous efforts should be made to get aid for procuring scientific equipment from various international agencies to save foreign exchange.
3	33	The University should effect collaboration between different Departments particularly between the Department of Art and Architecture and the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture.
3	35	The University Grants Commission should effect co-ordination amongst different universities for specific subjects like Sociology, Anthropology, Linguistics etc.

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5	36	University Grants Commission should discourage the tendency of every University to have all the faculties and departments.
6	40	The plans of building etc. should be finalized most expeditiously as otherwise there is every possibility of the cost of the Schemes going up.
7	51	State Government who are levying taxes on the residents within the University Campus should be approached to contribute towards the improvement of water supply, drainage, roads, electricity etc. in the University Campus.
8	59	Uttar Pradesh Government should be persuaded to meet at least some portion of the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Hospital as bulk of the patients in the Hospital are non-university persons and providing medical facilities to them is the responsibility of Uttar Pradesh Government.
9	69	The expenditure on the advertisements incurred by the Banaras Hindu University for filling the teaching and administrative posts should be closely watched so that it can be kept to the barest minimum.
10	72	Continuous and concerted efforts should be made to augment the profits of the Banaras Hindu University Press.

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